The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5794. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Effect of the Rejection of the St. Thomas Purchase Treaty.

Resignation of the Danish Minister of War.

A Gigantic Blast in Preparation in California.

Explanation of the Indian Raid on the Pacific Railroad.

A Western Town Submerged by the Freshet.

EUROPE.

The St. Thomas Treaty of Sale—Resignation of the Danish War Minister—Threatened Miners' Strike in Paris—Portugal.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Gen. RAASLOEFF, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the failure of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States.

PARIS, April 17.—Troops have been sent to Commentry and Vésinet, where there are symptoms of a strike of the miners....Serious disorders have broken out at Ovar, in Portugal. There has been some fighting, and several persons are reported to have been killed and wounded. The rest of the country is tranquil.

LONDON, April 17.—People are pouring into Brighton from all parts of the country for the great volunteer review which takes place on Easter Monday. The town is overrun with visitors and volunteers. The yacht *Cambria* is off the shore there today, and is one of the chief attractions. Mr. ASHBURY, her owner, will give a grand banquet on Monday night to the officers of the volunteers, at his residence on the Terrace.

The French Emperor on the Plebiscite—Political Divisions—Church and State in Spain.

PARIS, April 16.—The *Figaro* (independent organ) announces today that the Emperor NAPOLEON has written a letter on the signification of the *plebiscite*, for the instruction of the people. Eight millions of copies of this document will be printed forthwith, in order that it may be placed in the hands of every voter of France. It is now tolerably certain that the formula of the *plebiscite* will be: "Do the people desire constitutional reforms in 1870, which assure liberty, placing it under the guarantee of the Empire and dynasty?" The members of the Left Center Party held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that all would be free to vote as they pleased. It is generally believed the majority will vote in the affirmative. The representatives of the journals of the Left, at their meeting yesterday, were divided in regard to the propriety of signing the manifesto to be issued. It is probable that two manifestoes will be issued, and that the split in the ranks will continue after the *plebiscite*. The party of the Right Center has formed a Committee to operate in favor of the *plebiscite*. Among the members of the Committee is EMILE GIRARDIN. This Committee has already issued a proclamation affirming that liberty and revolution are now face to face. If "yes" be voted, it will mean liberty; if "no," revolution. The Committee which has been constituted with no spirit of exclusiveness, makes a strong appeal to those who think the greatest benefit for the nation is to escape revolution. It is understood that at the termination of the *plebiscite*, the Duke DE PERSIGNY will proceed to Berlin to propose a general European Congress....It is reported here, today, that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to the Prussian Government....The health of M. GUIZOT is such as to cause the deepest anxiety among his friends.

MADRID, April 16.—The Republican journals of Spain demand a separation of Church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the Constitution be sent to Rome....The Duke of MONTPENSIER, who was banished from Madrid for one month, has gone to Seville.

The Sappho and the Cambria—The Papal Bull Against Masonry.

LONDON, April 16.—At a meeting of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, at which the coming series of three races in the English Channel, —sixty miles to windward, and return—between Mr. DOUGLASS' yacht *Sappho* and Mr. ASHBURY'S yacht *Cambria*, was discussed. Mr. ASHBURY said that he feared Mr. DOUGLASS thought that the mark-boat should be placed sixty miles to windward. But if at the time arranged for the yachts to start in the race the wind was unlikely to hold steadily from one quarter, the entire match might prove to be a dead beat to windward.... A collision occurred today on the London and North-western Railway, whereby several persons were badly hurt. For some reason unknown, the names of the injured and other particulars of the accident are withheld from the public....JOSSLYN FRANCIS PENNINGTON, Lord MUNCASTER, is the name of the English nobleman captured by the bandits in Greece recently....NEWMAN HALL finds it necessary today to contradict the rumor which has been lately circulated, to the effect that he intended to live in the United States.... The *Saturday Review* discusses the *Alabama* case in the light of Sergt. BERNARD'S book, which maintains that the detention of the *Alabama* would, even if possible, have been legally unjustifiable. The *Review* thinks the Sergeant wrong, as the detention order was actually issued, though it came too late....The *Builder*, issued today, has an article on the recent Papal anathema against Free Masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic order both here and on the Continent....The *Edinburgh Review* has a long article on the ballot. The writer quotes from HORACE GREELEY and others to prove that the ballot secures no secrecy. Voting is therefore a mischievous delusion....The following is the betting at the close of the week on the Derby: Twenty to one against *Bridgewater*, twenty to one against *Camel*. For the Guineas stakes the betting closed three to one against *Kingcraft*.

LOPEZ.

Particulars of the Death of the Dictator—A Movement Toward Peace.

LISBON, April 16.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port today, bringing the details of the termination of the war in Paraguay. On the 1st day of March, the Brazilian General attacked and carried the position of President LOPEZ. LOPEZ himself, his son, Col. LOPEZ, F. SANCHEZ, the Vice-President of the Republic, Gen. CAMINOS, and several other high officers of Paraguay, were killed. The mother, brothers and four children of President LOPEZ, Mrs. LYNCH and many officers, were made prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. At the last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which had convoked the Constitutional Assembly for the purpose.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—A Rifleman Shot—The Independence Resolutions in Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 16.—The expedition to Red River will number 10,000 picked men, including a steel battery and a rocket brigade, as well as 2,000 loyal militia....Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a new building, in the rear of the House of Commons, intended for a library, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The detectives are on the track of persons who are suspected of setting the building on fire.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Dr. SCHULTZ arrived this evening by the Western train, accompanied by Dr. LYNCH....All the country volunteers ordered to duty have arrived, except the Eleventh Battalion of St. Andrew. The City Corps are to drill two hours a day, and as long as they put in an appearance regularly they will be allowed to continue their ordinary avocations. More or less drilling has been going on all day on the "Champ de Mars." Affairs at the frontier are reported quiet....The new fractional currency was put in circulation today....American silver is to be received on Government account at 5 per cent. discount up to the 25th of April, after which the discount will be 5½ per cent.

TORONTO, Canada, April 16.—A sad accident occurred yesterday at the Garrison Commons, where two companies of the Queen's Own Rifles were assembled for target practice. A rifle in the hands of one of the men accidentally went off, the ball passing through the head of a volunteer named NUSSEY, killing him instantly.

HALIFAX, April 16.—Mr. MURRAY'S resolutions were discussed today. The address to the Imperial Government contains the following questions: Whether the Dominion will be allowed, if desirous, to become independent; and again, whether Nova Scotia, if desirous, would be allowed to become independent alone. The Attorney-General, in commenting on the resolutions, expressed the belief that independence must lead to annexation. The Provincial Secretary announced that the House will be prorogued on Monday next.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Gigantic Explosion in Preparation—Sectarian Schools—The Chinese Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Col. VON SCHMIDT has completed the excavation of Blossom Rock, and powder has been placed and wires run preparatory to the explosion, which is fixed to take place next Wednesday. The excavation is 132 feet in length and 60 feet in width, and its greatest depth is twelve feet. The excavation is filled with twenty-three tons of powder....The City Auditor refuses to audit a demand for $15,000 appropriated for the free Catholic schools of this city, as there are no unappropriated funds in the City Treasury, nor are there likely to be....The total yield of quicksilver on this coast for the year 1869 was 16,898 flasks.... Mr. DELONG, United States Minister to Japan, threatens to resign unless Congress makes that mission one of the first class....During the recent storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, two feet of snow fell on the Central Pacific Railroad. This is probably the last storm of the season. The trains have run on time all the season. This proves that the road can be kept open the entire year. Rich gold discoveries have been made in Siskiyou and El Dorado Counties, California.

THE INDIANS.

The Raid on the Union Pacific Railroad—Causes that Led to the Act—A General Indian War Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The cause of the recent raid on the Union Pacific Railroad by the Dakota Indians is fully explained by the following letter from Gen. SANDBORN, one of the Peace Commissioners of 1868, to the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners. By this letter it will be seen that fears of a general Indian war—involving an expense of $50,000,000—are seriously entertained by those best acquainted with the state of things at the West:

Hon. Vincent Colyer, Secretary of Indian Commission.

SIR: You requested me to state in writing the cause of the outbreak or threatened outbreak of the Western bands of the Dakota Nation of Indians. You are aware that these Indians were at war from 1862 to 1868. The cessions made by them in the treaty of 1861, which, among other things, virtually included the whole Platte Valley, then teeming with buffalo, were made in consideration of the annuities therein mentioned being paid to them for forty years. The Senate, in ratifying the treaty, reduced the time to ten years. This amendment was submitted to the Indians and accepted by some old and influenetal chiefs, but was rejected with scorn by RED CLOUD, SINGLE HORN, and by the warriors and influential men generally. But they remained generally quiet till the expiration of the ten years, and went to war as a nation the first year after the expiration of the ten years. In conducting this war the troops penetreted the country of these Indians and opened a road and established military posts along the base of the Big Horn Mountains. This was the Indians last best hunting ground, and exasperated them to the last degree, and induced them to fight with more desperation and determination than ever before. The Peace Commission sent runners to them in the Autumn of 1867 and requested them to come in and confer with reference to peace. A few of the old and influential came in, but RED CLOUD, SINGLE HORN, and all the warriors sent word that they would not come in nor make peace until the military posts at the base of the Big Horn were withdrawn and that route to Montana closed. After considering the matter all Winter and conferring with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Commission unanimously agreed to send messengers to these Indians with assurances that if they would come in and make peace that the military posts and roads at the base of the Big Horn Mountains should be withdrawn and abandoned. To this message all the chiefs, except RED CLOUD and two or three adherents, who sent in word that they would not take a promise, but would come in as soon as the posts were withdrawn and the road abandoned, came in and made the treaty which was proclaimed by the President on the 24th of February, A. D. 1869. As soon as the posts were withdrawn, RED CLOUD and his adherents came in as they had promised, and signed the treaty. Peace and quiet ensued. The desideratum of the Commission was the aggregation of all these Indians on an agricultural reservation. All our actions looked to this result at the earliest practicable time, with the least expense to the United States. And the question was squarely presented to the Commission whether it should conclude a treaty with bands of Indians refusing to go upon such a reservation. The chiefs, representing by far the greater portion of the Ogallallas, Upper Brule and Minneconjou bands, refused to sign any treaty that required them to go upon a reservation while they could live by hunting in their old country. On this question the Commission was at first divided, Gen. HARNEY and the writer favoring a vigorous prosecution of war to force these Indians to go to the agricultural reservation, where every means should be provided for feeding and clothing them. Gen. SHERMAN then asked Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Platte, how much force he would require to protect the Union Pacific Road, the frontiers in his Department, and at the same time conduct a campaign against these Indians. The answer was 20,000 men, one half mounted. Gen. TERRY, in response to a similar question, stated that he should require for the same purpose, in the Department of Dakota, an equal number. Gen. SHERMAN then stated that the condition of the Southern States and the financial condition of the country were such as to render military operations of such magnitude inexpedient, and that they should be avoided if possible. The Commission then decided to make peace with these Indians, if possible, upon the best terms for the United States that could be obtained from them. The treaty referred to was the result. These wild and warlike bands peremptorily refused to remain at peace, or sign the treaty, without the provisions contained in the sixteenth article and in the fifth clause of the tenth article. The sixteenth article has been complied with by the Government so far as I know, and I refer to it simply for the reason of the inference it suggests, that those Indians were to have the right to roam and hunt on the country herein specified until further stipulations were made in relation thereto. The provisions of the fifth clause of the tenth article of said treaty, upon which these wild Indians laid great stress, have, as I understand it, been utterly disregarded by the United States, and not only have the United States failed to send them any clothing or supplies, but have refused to allow any one to go into the vicinity of their hunting grounds to exchange any supplies with them for the products of the chase. They made it a condition of peace that some of their old friends should be permitted to trade with them at some point near the western line of their agricultural reservation. This was promised them if they would keep away from Laramie. The promise remains unfulfilled. Thus we see a people, numbering about 12,000 souls, who have been denied all that the Government promised them for large cessions of land, and denied the privilege of exchanging the products of the chase for their ordinary necessities, and forced to the alternative of living without them, or going to war to capture them. It may be said that they can trade on the Missouri. They never have traded there, and told us they never would. Our hope was to overcome this prejudice by gradually drawing them in that direction. It was not expected to force them to this in a single year. The question for the Government officials now to determine is whether it is better to fulfill our treaty stipulations with these people; give them $10 worth of supplies each and an opportunity to dispose at fair rates of the products of the chase, or enter upon a war that renders insecure our whole frontier, jeopardizes all our vast railroad interests on the plains, destroys much life and property, and which will demand the expenditure of $50,000,000 at least from the Treasury. Whether the Commission in doing what they did with these people acted wisely and right I cannot say, but do know that each of them firmly believed that he was acting for the best interests of the United States. If this action was wise and right the failure of the Government to comply with those terms of the treaty applicable to these wild, warlike Indians, is radically wrong, and must result disastrously. The Indians upon the reservations, half-civilized and stupified by sloth and surfeiting, may be slighted and neglected with impunity. But the wild, hunting, warlike Indians resent insult and rush to war whenever satisfied that they have been dealt with treacherously or oppressed without cause. From the best information I have, there are at least 12,000 of the wild, roving Indians of the Dakota tribe; a larger number have ceased to roam and are upon reservations. If peace can be maintained all can be brought upon reservations in a few years without expense and without loss of life. The country where they now hunt is not needed by our people and will not be for some time to come; and by the time it is needed the Indians will have abandoned it, for the game will have disappeared. All interests seem to me to demand peace between our people and the Indians, and I hope every effort will be made to maintain it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Late Commissioner to the Indians.

THE FENIANS.

Action of the Congress at Chicago—The Executive Committee—A Convention to be Held in New-York.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Executive Council of Nine, appointed by the Fenian Congress, are James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; P. J. Mehan, New-Jersey; C. P. McKay and Frank Agrew, Illinois; Frank Gallagher and E. L. Carey, New-York; J. W. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Lawrence Finnegan, Maryland; and Richard McCloud, Connecticut. The following were appointed delegates to the Convention to be held in New-York City about the 19th inst.: Col. Coscrove and John F. Finnerty, Illinois; Major C. Williams, Pennsylvania; and Capt. McLaughlin, Colorado. It is intended that five of the above Executive Council shall resign, so that the New-York Convention may elect four, leaving one member to be chosen by the other eight. In the Congress the Pope's Bull was discussed, and elicited some warm discussion. As far as can be learned, the sentiments were hostile to clerical interference in political matters or matters pertaining to the Irish nation. The question of making the organization a secret one was also debated, and decided, it is understood, in the negative. The subject of the Red River rebellion was debated upon, but nothing as to the character of the debate has transpired.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Prominent members of the Fenian organization in this city say the proceedings of the so-called Fenian Congress at Chicago, as telegraphed, are null and void, no quorum being present. The delegates to the New-York Congress leave here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Official information has been received of apprehended Fenian designs on Canada, but there is nothing tangible on which our Government can act. Many prominent gentlemen incline to the belief that the authorities of the Dominion are moved by fears rather than by facts.

THE WEST.

The Freshet on the Mississippi—Winona, Minn., Flooded—Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Winona, Minn., in consequence of the flood, is situated at present on an island, and a large part of it is under water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in this city on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of June next. It is expected that from fifteen to eighteen hundred regular, and three to five thousand corresponding, delegates will be present. The Associations of this city are making ample arrangements to entertain all who may come. Many of the leading railroads have agreed to convey delegates at half fare.

Destructive Fire in New-Hampshire—A Church and Other Buildings Burned.

NASHUA, N. H., April 17.—Late last night fire broke out in the First Congregational Church. The flames spread with such rapidity that in less than half an hour the church was in ruins, together with the adjoining building, owned and occupied by O. H. PHELPS as a saloon. The Post-office block, also adjoining, was nearly destroyed. Two buildings on the opposite side of the street, owned by R. W. BERRY and JOSEPH PARKER, were badly damaged by fire and water. The other losers are as follows: Matthew Barr, J. L. Price, Warren Spalding, E. P. Emerson, C. H. Campbell, S. C. Hamilton, George E. Richardson, Murch & Beard, N. P. Green, Parker & Bowers, McKean & Andrews, the Savings Bank, J. H. Hurber and others. The total loss, as near as can be ascertained at this time, will not fall short of $100,000. Two firemen were slightly injured by falling timbers.

A Singular Phenomenon at Sea—Horrible Accident in a Boston Mill.

BOSTON, April 17.—The bark *Stella*, which arrived here today, after a long passage, from Boulogne, reports a succession of westerly gales, in which she sustained considerable damage. On the 20th of March, during a heavy squall, a ball of fire struck the forecastle-deck and exploded, scattering sparks in all directions, and making a noise resembling the bursting of a cannon....MARY E. DOYLE, aged seventeen years, while at work yesterday in the Back Bay Woolen-mill, was caught in the machinery by her hair, and her scalp was completely torn off. She was taken to the hospital....Mrs. F. W. LANDER arrived here today, on the steam-ship *Palmyra*, from Liverpool.

Fire in Philadelphia—A Thunder Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The residence of Dr. RICHARDSON, in West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire today. Total loss, $10,000.... A heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning, prevailed this evening.

High Tides on the Hudson—The Piers Flooded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 17.—Four days of easterly wind have caused unusual high tides in the Hudson. Today all the piers here were submerged. The water advanced to a point higher than at any time within a year. To-night it is raining hard.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16.—The Merrimac continues at overflowed banks, and the lumbermen are busy on their drives. OTIS ALLEN, of Lowell, has 3,000,000 feet of logs now at Squam Falls, Holderness. Sixty men are employed on this drive, and it will soon reach its destination. Following this, about twenty miles in the rear, is NORCROSS & SANDERS' drive, of about six or seven millions feet and 100 hundred hands, mostly from the Penobscot country.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Irish Coercion Bill—Irish Processions—Mazzini's Doings—Turkish Opinions of Women's Rights—Victor Hugo on the Question—Woman in Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

The Irish Coercion bill has been hurried through both Houses of Parliament as if the emergency had risen suddenly—as if the Land bill could not be passed without it—as if such a law, if needed at all, had not been needed a year ago. Agrarian outrages are no novelty, though they have increased the past Winter. Irish sedition is certainly not a novel feature of the Press. In the Spring quarter of 1869 there were 101 agrarian outrages of one sort or other; in the Summer, 75; in the Autumn, 51; in the Winter, when people had more time to read the papers and reflect upon their wrongs and the means of righting them, they rose to 540. This year, as a reminder to Parliament, they have been more numerous. In January they were 391; in February, 303. These include all kinds of violent demonstrations connected with the law, from threatening letters, many of which may be mere idle mischief, up to actual murder. The greater part are a sort of kuklux terrorism. Threats are made never intended to be carried out; and guns fired with blank cartridges. Still it is an uncomfortable state of things; and we shall see in a few weeks whether a stringent law—one of the severest ever enacted—can put an end to it. "In a few days," says the *Irish Times*, formerly a conservative journal, "the Statute Book will be darkened by a code more rigid and tyrannical than any with which BOURBONS or NAPOLEONS had exasperated France." But Liberals and Conservatives have joined to pass the bill, and with the exception of giving a warning to seditious papers, it has been but little changed in Committee. Under this law the *Times*, or any English journal, can be seized in Ireland, if it contains a paragraph, even if copied from a French or American paper, which the authorities consider improper for circulation. There will be as rigid a censorship as ever existed in France, Austria or Russia, and seizure and imprisonment without the benefit of habeas corpus.

PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

A uniform law respecting party processions in Ireland is also to be passed. In portions of the country where the whole population is of one faith there could be no harm in their playing such tunes and displaying such colors as make them happy to hear and see; but where Catholics and Protestants are mixed, music makes murder, and orange or blue provokes to homicide. Even in England people are not quite free to play the tunes or wear the colors that suit them. I have seen blue driven from the stands by overpowering red. About a year ago some little girls who had been to a Catholic Chapel and were wearing blue emblems of the Blessed Virgin, were confronted by a party of Protestant boys, who ordered them to take off their ribands. The girls manfully refused, and were attacked, badges pulled off and trampled upon, and they so severely beaten that one of them died in consequence. These persecutors and martyrs were mere children. Judge what it is when grown men and women engage in the same fanatical warfare. It is not two years, I believe, since several streets in Birmingham were so wrecked in no-Popery riots, that photographs were taken of the ruins. There were similar riots in half a dozen English towns. In the debate upon the new Processions bill, Mr. SAUNDERSON said there had been no Orange processions in his district for several years. What the Orangemen did on their holydays was to get very large drums and persistently beat them in very small houses. He once asked an old Orangeman what comfort he could possibly take in such a senseless practice. "Oh," said he, "it's a grand thing to frighten the Papists." Yesterday several seizures of arms were made in Dublin. The Police, even before the passage of the bill, have torn down the show-bills of the national papers. The Irishmen connected with the London Press have offered to supply the place of any of their brethren who may be imprisoned; arrangments it is said have been made to print editions of the Fenian journals in London, containing all the seditious matter, while the Dublin editors will be kept within the law. On the whole, I think we may have a rather interesting Summer.

MAZZINI'S DOINGS.

Stirred to emulation, it may be, by the success of GARIBALDI'S novel, MAZZINI has begun some revolutionary disturbances in Italy. The *Times* does not approve of these treasonable operations. It says:

"At the close of a long life which may be summed up as a gigantic failure, we again see M. MAZZINI at his no less silly than mischievous practices....At the age of sixty-two, and after so many failures and so much bloodshed, this incorrigible plotter does not scruple to incur the terrible responsibility of fresh attempts at insurrection... Of all Republican fanatics M. MAZZINI is certainly the most inexcusable. ROCHEFORT, in France, and CASTELAR, in Spain, are, at least comparatively, young men. The former excels in pungent satire; the latter is known for incomparable eloquence. But what has MAZZINI to boast of, unless it be the "genius of obstinacy" and an inflated, hazy style? Yet, on the strength of a hundred disastrous failures, M. MAZZINI presumes to urge his countrymen to new attempts no less impracticable, no less fatal, than those disastrous failures which he has so often already originated. He is a conspirator, and nothing else."

This is a rather startling outburst, and is not the end; for MAZZINI has many warm personal friends in England, some in the Cabinet, and several connected with the Press. If he and GARIBALDI were Fenians, there would not be two opinions about them—but in Italy it is different. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks there is no proof that MAZZINI has had anything to do with the recent Italian outbreaks. They are caused by real grievances—oppressive taxation in form and amount, interference with the liberty of public meetings, constant seizures and prosecutions of the Press, arbitrary arrests, crowded prisons, and, when trials can be had at all, unjust convictions. This is a pretty heavy indictment to bring against the Constitutional Government of United Italy, and it is a close parallel to what the Italians will be able to say, perhaps, respecting the English Government in Ireland.

TURKISH OPINIONS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a contributor who pretends to be a Turk, and who, to support his pretension writes very good English with a French idiom. Professing to criticise English manners and customs from an Oriental, Mahomedan and Polygamic point of view he makes some sharp observations, but so few that one could almost swear that he was not only born and bred in England, but had never so much as crossed the Channel. It is impossible for a real foreigner to live in England and not see more striking peculiarities, eccentricities and queer inconsistencies than this "Azamat-Batuk." He went to the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage on Saturday—an august gathering at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square—where, under the Presidency of Mrs. PETER TAYLOR, he saw upon the platform the beautiful Countess of Beauchamp, Lady Amberley, Lady Austruther, Lady Belper, Lady Lyell, Lady Eleanor Brodie, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett, Miss Motley, &c., and heard speeches by the Lady President, Mr. Mill, Prof. Cairnes, Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Fawcett, Lord Amberley, Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir Charles Dilke, Miss Hare, &c. I give all these names to encourage the American ladies who are working for the same object. The *soi-disant* Turk, however, was not converted to the doctrines of the Society either by the fame or eloquence of these distinguished advocates of their cause. The blandishments of Mrs. TAYLOR, the logic of Mr. MILL, the pensive loveliness of the Countess of BEAUCHAMP, and the persuasive eloquence of Mrs. FAWCETT, failed to convert him. He cannot understand how natural rights can be pleaded for female suffrage, when the only natural right he can see is the right of the strongest to devour the weakest. He is "altogether unable to understand why the existence of everybody should be made more insupportable than it is by a certain amount of old women and old maids entertaining great weaknesses for reverend persons, and quite successfully kept aside until now." He cannot see "the so-called natural right of various old or foolish, bigoted or ignorant, wicked or childish ladies to hamper or cripple human affairs." "In Turkey," he says, "we think there are already fools enough influencing legislation." He does not believe in the government by a majority. To begin with, "such a government in any country would make life entirely unbearable." Real progress must be realized by a cultivated minority—not by an uneducated, untrained and often thoroughly corrupted majority.

"Nobody," he gallantly says, "would probably object to any of the ladies who were among the speakers on Saturday taking part in political affairs—perhaps, even in governmental offices. But if a nation must take, together with these distinguished ladies, all the old virgins and the 'respectable middle-aged' as well as the 'elderly widows' into the bargain, then it is fully entitled to decline this pleasure, and to confine itself to listening to the talented orators of the Women's Suffrage Society at their own meetings only."

Not that he wishes to enslave women. He left all his ladies at home quite free to do as they please in his absense, with no threat of a sack and the Bosphorus, but, he says:

"If I had been an English lady I should never have married an Englishman, for much as I might love him, I should not like to give away my property, or to know that, if he takes the fancy, he has the right of beating me as much as he likes without himself being beaten for it."

The meeting was a highly successful one, only that the speeches of the ladies could not be heard beyond the front benches, and the arguments convince none who are not already favorable to the movement. Female suffrage would give the dominant party in every locality a larger majority. As a rule in Liberal districts the women are Liberals, in Tory districts they are Tory. Husbands and wives might vote on opposite sides in rare cases, or agree to pair off. It is hard to see what would be gained by such a proceeding. For all that, the ladies are terribly in earnest. They are agitating for a repeal of the Contagious Diseases act with an energy that is appalling to the philanthropists who quietly passed it through Parliament. Such a tumult has been raised against Sir H. STORCKS, formerly Governor of Malta, and late of Jamaica, that he has been obliged to give up the idea of being elected M. P. for Newark, and all because he protected English soldiers and sailors from contagion at Malta. The ladies have a new adherent to their cause in VICTOR HUGO, who writes:

"I am with you, madam and ladies. I am with you to the fullest extent of my power. France is apparently about to borrow from England an evil institution—that of chamber executions—legal murders done behind closed doors; and, in her turn England prepares to adopt from France a detestable system, that, namely, of a Police dealing with women as outlaws. Protest! resist! show your indignation! All noble hearts and all lofty spirits will be on your side. The slavery of black women is abolished in America, but the slavery of white women continues in Europe; and laws are still made by men in order to tyrannize over women."

Only a letter from GARIBALDI is wanting, and that is hourly expected. The storm is rising, and it seems probable that the Government will be compelled to stop the work of purification it has undertaken, and allow contagion to do its worst, without any attempt to lessen its ravages. If the women of England, with men like MILL and JACOB BRIGHT, VICTOR HUGO and GARIBALDI, insist upon it, the laws, as yet but tentative and experimental, will have to be repealed.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department of St. Petersburg. They are not to take degrees, but will be allowed to practice. That a woman anywhere should learn to cure the sick, to prescribe as well as administer medicines, seems a simple affair enough, and the only wonder is that any Government should prevent it; but war, surgery, jurisprudence, and the hard, rough work of the world will, I presume, be mostly done by men.

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Saturday Review*, which invented the "Girl of the Period," is not very polite to the advocates of women's rights, especially to the American section. It says:

"It is fortunate and creditable to the English claimants of electoral rights for women that they enable their friends and their opponents to conduct the discussion in good temper. The coarse and unreasoning viragos of the New-York *Revolution* seem bent upon illustrating the unfitness of their sex to deal with public affairs. It may be convenient to those who feel curiosity as to the probable effects of the introduction of women into politics, that one or two of the remoter American States should have determined to abolish political privileges founded upon sex. A polite Judge lately assured a mixed Grand Jury that the eyes of the civilized world were that day fixed on a county called Laramie, in which women for the first time shared in the administration of justice. Those prisoners who may have been accused of insulting women or of beating their wives will have cause to remember the great historical occasion."

MONADNOCK.

Further Views of Mr. John Stuart Mill on Education.

At a meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held on the evening of April 4, a discussion upon the subject of education took place. Mr. E. CHADWICK presided, and said the meeting had been called to resume the discussion of a paper read by him at a previous meeting. After some remarks from Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LAMPORT and Mr. PEARS, the Rev. B. ZINCKE also related his experience of the school system in America.

REMARKS OF MR. J. S. MILL.

Mr. MILL said the most important part of the whole education question was the quality of the education. Mr. CHADWICK had the very great merit on this subject, as he had on many others, of being the first person to bring before the public the importance of certain principles which he had tried, only in a limited sphere, but sufficiently large to show what they were worth. The solution of many important questions often turned much more on other considerations than on those which at first seemed the most important. In that meeting they had got back to the question of denominational teaching, which really could not be helped, and would continually recur until the question was settled. One of the very strongest arguments that had ever been furnished against denominational education was that which Mr. CHADWICK had named, that any school system to be economical and efficient must allow of the formation of large schools. A denominational school could not be a large school; at least it could not be so large as a comprehensive school; and the schools of denominations which were local must be small schools. He was very anxious that the league should take that important point into consideration. Large schools were efficient and economical for several reasons. Suppose there were ten schools, each with fifty scholars and one master, and suppose they could get them altogether into a single school of 500 scholars with ten masters. In the ten schools every master must be competent to teach all the classes, and to teach everything. But in the single school of 500, such would not be necessary, and only the head master should be able to teach the highest class, and they would be able to get persons of inferior qualifications to teach the other classes. Then they came to the most fundamental of all principles, that which had been admirably illustrated by the course pursued in America, that if they had a very large number—say 500—in a single school, they would be able to form as large classes as any one person could teach, and to put pupils who were nearly of the same level together. The consequence was that instead of every class being composed of some who were above the average, and some who were below, every class would be composed of children who were all about the same standard, and the same teaching would do for all. That would remedy the great defect of schools. Now, it was complained that the masters gave their chief time and attention to the quick and clever, and neglected the great mass who had not such excellent perceptions. It was not unnatural that the master should give most attention to those who would do him most credit, and the consequence was that in England and in most other countries the majority of those who had gone through the nominal course of teaching went out without knowing much. Would it be said of the future schools, as was said of the present by the Bishop of Manchester, that the teaching in one third was tolerable, the teaching in another third was indifferent and the teaching in the remaining third worthless? Denominational teaching meant dividing into fractions those who, from local circumstances, should be taught together, and insisting upon teaching them separately. The league in making such a point as they did of having large schools were acting wisely. The league objected to the local boards, and insisted that they should be larger and of different composition. They were thoroughly right as far as they went, but they ought to go much further. In the first place it certainly was clear that the school districts ought to be much larger; first, in order that it might be possible to have large schools. In rural districts they could not get together within a space over which children could go daily very many people, as they therefore could not get a sufficient number to make very large schools; but at any rate they could have them in much larger numbers than if they were cut up by the different denominations. Then, again, it was desirable in such cases that boys and girls should be taught together, and in the next place the poor and those who were not poor should receive instruction together. Why should not the middle class and the poorer class receive that part of their education together which was to be the same, and given by the same teachers? The more ambitious and aspiring of the poor would be fired with a desire to go further and learn that which the daughters and sons of the middle class attained to. And then the result of a child rising from the most elementary even to the highest would be frequently attained, especially if the aid were realized which might be given by means of exhibitions. The act of last year did a good deal to foster that. They would require a larger district for the school board than the district of a single school. Let the district, however, be ever so wide they could not trust the education of the poor to local boards. Take the rural districts. They might almost as well do nothing for the education of the poor agricultural laborer as to leave it to the farmers to determine what the education should be. Then in the towns what did they find? What did they think of St. Pancras? What did anybody think of leaving anything which must be done for the good of the people to such a board as that? They could count up very easily all the towns in Great Britain and Ireland that were larger, more wealthy, and more populous than the parish of St. Pancras. It was a great town in itself, and it contained surely a sufficient number of the best elements to give it a right to the best local government; and who would not suppose it had as good a claim to it as any other town? Well, it contained well-instructed people—people who had access to all the means of instruction, to all the sources of political excitement, and there was the result. If all the guardians of the poor had done their duty they would not have been under the necessity to have an education bill introduced now. The same might be said for the municipalities and corporate towns with regard to the establishment of free libraries. Education was something more than to read, write, and cast accounts. Children would make very little way unless they had books to read, and good books, and wished to read them. They would require libraries, not necessarily free, but within reach of the poor. What was wanted most was some more competent power to take the initiative in education. A minister of education was good. It was good that there should be such a minister, but it was not good that this minister should be one to change with every Administration. But whether there was a minister of education or not, there ought to be a permanent board composed of people selected for their zeal for education and the amount of intelligent study they had given to the subject. If they had such a board with emissaries of all kinds, inspectors and assistant commissioners going about the country promoting the best ideas and the best methods of education—(applause)—they would have a chance of attaining to something really national in the way of education.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Increased Powers for the Regent—The Situation and Prospects—The Republican Policy and Party Movements—The Possession of Gibraltar—Relations with Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

A discussion took place in the last Council of Ministers, as to the advisability of conferring on the Regent all the prerogatives granted by the Constitution. After a long debate, it was resolved that these prerogatives should be granted, and Gen. PRIM made known to the Regent that, after the debates on the Organic laws, the Ministry would propose to the Cortes to give him full power as Regent, even to that of dissolving the Cortes once in every Legislature.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS.

Señor OLOZAGA, who is in Paris, and in a position to be acquainted with the opinions of foreign statesmen on the political affairs of Spain, wrote the other day a long letter to a friend in Madrid, in which he declares openly, "that he disapproves of the course adopted by Spain, and that Europe is tired of seeing her so powerless to arrive at a definite and stable conclusion of her difficulties." According to the information I have received, and which comes from authentic sources, the Spanish Ambassador concludes his letter thus: "If Spain does not soon put an end to the present state of affairs, she is threatened with eternal disgrace." Although the Government does not abide, as before, by the opinions of Señor OLOZAGA, yet the contents of this letter have been much studied and taken into consideration by the Ministers, and have caused them to reflect anew on their situation. It is therefore probable that, in order to give more strength to the present Government, in the event of insurrection on the part of the Carlists or of the Republicans, the Cortes will discuss the Organic laws without delay, confer on the Regent all the attributes of royalty, and then proceed to the election of a new Chamber, and of the Senate. Finally, the Senators and the Deputies will unite to elect a sovereign. Such, at least, are the projects formed by the Government. I would not undertake to say that they will all be put into execution, for in Spain, above all in her present political condition, there is so much unforeseen, and that it is impossible to foresee, that it would be rash to be positive on any point.

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Republicans are hostile to the project of hurrying over the Organic laws, as the Government wishes to do. I have it on good authority that they are going to present numerous amendments to the bills on public order, municipal elections, elections of *Conseillers Généraux* and Deputies, the Press and the organization of the Law Courts. Supposing the majority of the Cortes to have formed definite resolutions despite their efforts, the organic laws, which are the inevitable complement to the Constitution of 1869, will not be voted before the end of July. But, as the constituents have the right of electing the Sovereign, there will be some difficulty for the Cortes to separate before the election. If they acted thus in direct opposition to the fundamental law of the revolution, the Republicans would not fail to protest against such a flagrant violation. The pessimists predict the most serious events for this Summer. The attitudes of the different parties are becoming more hostile and determined as we approach the epoch of the great crisis. Daily discoveries are being made of stores of arms in Madrid and in different Provinces. The Carlists and the Republicans hold their club-meetings by night in nearly every town of Spain. The Unitarian Republicans and the Federals have united in order to conciliate, if possible, the differences of opinion which have divided them hitherto. If they arrive at an understanding, (which is highly probable,) their alliance will constitute a somewhat formidable element in the crisis which is now imminent.

POSSESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

The *Iberia* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch, which has caused some little commotion in the diplomatic circles here:

I may safely assert that BRIGHT has promised to restitute Gibraltar to Spain. I will produce documents in proof of this assertion.
FERNANDEZ Y GARCIA.

The publication of this dispatch in a paper which is said to be exclusively the property of Señor SAGASTA, Minister of State, and taking place immediately after the denial in the House of Commons by the Government of any such intention, has raised numerous controversies. The Minister of State declared that there was no question of the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain, but he did not say whether or not negotiations were pending on this subject.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The son-in-law of JUAREZ, the President of the Mexican Republic, has arrived in Madrid. He obtained from the Spanish Government assurances that commercial and other relations should be renewed between the two countries. Spain will shortly send an Ambassador to Mexico. It is thought that Señor CASTELAR will accept the post, but nothing is as yet decided.

ALABAMA KUKLUX.

Gov. Smith Determined to Suppress Political Outrages and Crimes—His Proclamation to the People of the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, April 14, 1870.

The uniform course of forbearance and conciliation hitherto pursued by the Executive of this State has failed to produce its intended and legitimate effect in three counties, to wit: Greene, Morgan and Tuscaloosa. The information at hand as to the state of things in those three countres induces the belief that the execution of the laws in them cannot be secured by mild measures.

Sterner measures must of necessity be resorted to, for the laws must be faithfully executed, no matter what the consequences may be. In addition to other more prompt means recently employed, the Executive has determined to organize at least one company of militia for continuous active service in each of said counties, until satisfactory evidence is adduced that life, liberty and property are entirely safe from lawless violence, provided there is an indication from any respectable number of law-abiding citizens in those respective counties of any wish on their part for any such organization of militia. All such law-abiding citizens are invited to forward promptly to the Executive recommendations of such persons as they believe fit for offices in such organizations. The Executive at present has not the information necessary to enable him to make such appointment of the officers as ought to be made. The Executive also invites such law-abiding citizens to give him full information as to the efficiency or inefficiency of the civil officers in those counties, and to suggest the names of firm and efficient men for any vacancies in such civil offices as justices, notaries public, (who are *ex officio* clothed with the powers of justices,) and constables. Without at least one true and faithful civil officer, the militia organization will be useless; for our State Constitution, section 30 Declaration of Rights, expressly provides that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power." If lawlessness continues in those counties, or if it should manifest itself to anything like the same extent in other counties, the Executive will call the existing Legislature into session again; and, among other things, will urge the Legislature to pass an act imposing a special tax upon each county, in which expenses have been incurred, or may be incurred, to suppress lawlessness, sufficient to pay all such expenses. It is not right that the people of those counties in which the law is regarded, should bear or pay any part of the expenses which may be incurred in suppressing lawlessness in other counties. It is right that the expenses of putting down outrages upon life, liberty and property, should be imposed upon and paid by the people of the respective counties in which they occurred.

If the people of any county connive at such outrages in their own county; if they fail to become active in their exposure, suppression and punishment, they deserve to be taxed with all the expenses incurred in their exposure, suppression and punishment.

The Executive avails himself of this occasion to express his gratified appreciation of the good conduct of the citizens of all the counties in which law and order have been maintained, embracing nearly all the counties and an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. The Executive sincerely sympathizes with those who have been bereaved or outraged or endangered by the lawless. He assures them that he will do all he can constitutionally do in their behalf. But he cannot be forgetful that under all circumstances he must maintain and support the Constitution and all the limitations it imposes upon him.

W. H. SMITH, Governor.

Murder of a County Solicitor—Governor Smith's Instructions to the Sheriff.

Sheriff of Greene County, Alabama:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, April 9, 1870.

SIR: Intelligence has reached this Department of the brutal, outrageous and cold-blooded murder of Mr. BOYD, your County Solicitor, by a band of disguised men. You are the principal conservator of the peace of your county, and as such it is your duty to summon a posse of men and ferret out and arrest the guilty parties. An earnest effort on your part to do so is indispensable. You have the right to summon every man in your county, white and black, and surely you can command a sufficient force to vindicate the majesty of the law. If any man summoned by you shall refuse, take his name in order that he may be held responsible.

You shall be sustained by the military arm of the State, if necessary. I am now in correspondence with Gen. TERRY about troops for your place, but they will be of no avail unless you do your duty. The Probate Judge can and must summon before him every person supposed to have any knowledge of the guilty parties, and it will be your duty to serve his process. If parties supposed to have knowledge of the perpetrators of crime will not obey the ordinary summons, attachments for them must be issued, and you must arrest and carry them before the Judge. He can then make them testify, or keep them in custody and punish them for contempt until they do.

The perpetrators of such crimes must be punished, and it is your solemn and sworn duty to see to it, that the lives and property of citizens may be made secure. It is only necessary that you and the judicial and other civil officers of your county do your duty to accomplish that result.

A large portion of the able-bodied men in your county certainly must be opposed to such lawless acts, and will assist you in the vindication of the law. It is my duty to see that the laws are executed. I therefore command you to forthwith summon a sufficient posse, and proceed at once to a searching investigation of the matter. It must and shall be done, if the result is to stop every plow in your county.

I will here publicly entreat your Probate Judge to commence an immediate investigation, and if necessary examine every man and woman in Greene County, white and black, and compel them to tell what they know about this killing of BOYD, or what they also may know about any person or persons having in their possession or wearing disguises, or endangering the peace or safety of any portion of the people.

W. H. SMITH, Governor.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in Michigan.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 14.

The second report of the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of the State law requiring returns from counties in regard to births, marriages and deaths, has just been issued from the State printing office, and, although not so complete as could be wished, contains statistics of a valuable nature. The report only covers the period from April to December, 1868, and the total of names returned by the several County Clerks is 36,377. Says the report:

Nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy-one children were born, of which 10,133 were males, 9,003 were females, and 35 sex not given, showing nearly as many for a period less than nine months as were returned for the entire previous year. Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy persons, or 5,485 couples were married. The whole number of deaths returned was 6,326. The excess of births over deaths was 12,845.

No reports were received from Chippewa, Delta, Keweenaw, Mackinaw and Manitou Counties, and some of the wards in cities did not mail their reports in time for publication. Many of the townships were also late in sending reports, or furnished no returns at all, and some of the counties organized by the Legislature at its last session have their returns included in the report of the counties to which they were formerly attached. These facts, together with the inexperience of some of the clerks of townships and counties, will place several thousand more names on the Secretary's list, consequently swelling the total number to a much greater figure.

Of the 19,171 children born, the parents of 10,070 children were born in the United States; the parents of 6,527 children were born in foreign countries; 848 children were born of American fathers and foreign mothers; 1,394 children were born of foreign fathers and American mothers; and the nativity of the parents of 392 children was not returned.

African and Indian—One hundred and fifty-two children (eighty-two males and seventy females) were born of African parents, and eighty-five children (forty-five males and forty females) were born of Indian parents.

Twins—There were born 210 pairs of twins—420 children—of which 219 were male, and 201 were females.

Triplets—Three sets of triplets were born, one in Clinton County and two in Wayne County—nine children—four boys and five girls.

In regard to triplets, Detroit is awarded the championship over all the rest of the State, the two sets of triplets above set down to Wayne County belonging to Detroit, while the other case occurred at St. Johns. The greatest number of children born in any one month were born in August, and the least number in April.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, &c., in the suite of the Prince and Princess of WALES. By the Hon. Mrs. WILLIAM GREY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

The curious, the reflective, and the speculative traveler may each find something in Turkey and Egypt to charm by its novelty or impress by its antiquity. But the society into which transient visitors gain the most easy access, seldom enables them to give a correct account of the national characteristics; Mrs. GREY, however, in her capacity of lady in waiting to the Princess of WALES, was enabled to penetrate the inmost recesses of that Court life which in the East is kept sacred from the vulgar gaze. She has made good use of her opportunities, and has given us a very readable account of a trip undertaken solely for recreation, during which royalty discarded, as far as possible, its solemn ceremonies and incumbrances. Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the great explorer, accompanied the party by express invitation, and after an appropriate reception at Cairo and a splendid entertainment at the harem of the Viceroy's mother, to which the Princess and Mrs. GREY alone were admitted, the whole company started in comfortable boats up the Nile. The ladies appear to have been remarkably good humored, amiable and discreet, making the best of everything, submitting without murmur to many personal inconveniences, and deriving great pleasure from being brought face to face with so many of the marvels of antiquity. Books upon Egypt multiply so fast that we can scarcely fail to be well informed concerning every particular of her history, her monuments and her people; we, therefore, thank Mrs. GREY for sparing us the tedious recapitulation of all these matters, as well as for abstaining from grumbling about eating and drinking, and all the minor annoyances of travel. The manners, costume, and general amount of the *vie intime* of the harem is highly entertaining; and the mingling of splendor and barbarism, of gorgeous attire and almost priceless jems worn by Princesses who tear their meat asunder with their fingers, together with many other strange facts, render this modest little journal quite attractive. It is dedicated, by permission, to the Princess of Wales, and to those who may be curious in such matters, will form a striking contrast to that of LA BROCQUIERE, who accompanied PHILIP LE BON on a similar excursion in 1432, and whose work was also published under the auspices of his patron and master.

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS. A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of General Christian Experience. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

Mr. BEECHER'S writings are all readable and instructive in the highest degree. Sermons, essays, star papers, speeches reported for the Press, and even novels, of which he is the author, are eagerly read by a great many friends and admirers, and also by multitudes who are not admirers of the pastor of Plymouth Church. But there is no collection of his utterances which is so characteristic, so personal, so full of the man himself, and, therefore, so attractive to readers, as this volume of *Lecture-Room Talks*. Mr. BEECHER'S lecture-room is a conversation hall, a place where there may be friendly Christian discussion, question and answer; where the remarks of the presiding officer are not dictatorial, but suggestive, explanatory, and always kindly and familiar; where doubts may be solved, burdens relieved, duty pointed out, and cheerfulness restored to a sad heart. These reported "talks" are full of homely and pertanent illustration, often contain a fund of quiet humor, and are always healthful and instructive. The lecture-room is the nursery of moral and religious life, and the conversations there, as we have them reported in this volume, must have developed in the regular attendants a higher morality and a purer religion. As a logical or argumentative work, this volume is worthless, but as a manual of Christian experience, and as a help to good and true living, its value is great.

HOME LIFE; OR, HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. A Book for Parents, Children, Brothers and Sisters. New York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

An English lady has written this pleasing and profitable little volume, which is designed to exhibit the attractions which home should present to both old and young, and to serve as an antidote to the gregarious life which so many lead in what is called "society," as well as an argument against the opposite extreme of selfishness and misanthrophy. The author's good advice is not hackneyed, and her exhortations are not wearisome. It is of a true home that she pithily says: "Home life is the only kind of life of which we do not tire; it is like bread." We wish there was more of this "daily bread" in New-York. It would be better for the morals and manners of the community.

THE RECORDS OF LIVING OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, with a History of Naval Operations during the Rebellion of 1861-5, and a List of the Ships and Officers Participating in the Great Battles. Compiled from official sources by LEWIS R. HARLEY, late Lieutenant United States Marine Corps. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

This work contains a biography more or less extended, according to the prominence of the subject, of the officers of the navy, their achievements and present stations. To the navy itself, and the families of officers, it is of signal worth, since it appears to have been faithfully compiled; and it will fill a place of considerable utility for reference in the general library.

SERMONS. By R. WYNTER HAMILTON, D. D., LL.D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

Dr. HAMILTON was for many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in Leeds, England, and a man of culture and scholarship. This volume contains eleven sermons, written and preached by him upon various occasions. Though founded upon passages of Scripture, and arranged logically and systematically for the exhibition of the truth involved in the text, these sermons do not meet our American idea of the sermon. They are more like theological and religious essays designed to establish and defend doctrinal or moral truths, than like personal endeavors to influence human life and action by argument and appeal from the basis of the word of God. They are carefully elaborated, well digested, and thorough presentations of truth, but they make no appeal except that which weighty truth must always make to a thoughtful mind. For such minds they are valuable, but ordinary readers would pronounce them dull.

Very different from these long and carefully prepared discourses is the volume of *Music-Hall Sermons*, by WILLIAM H. H. MURRAY, the pastor of Park-street Church in Boston, and the famous tourist in the Adirondack wilderness. He troubles himself neither with logic nor with elaboration. His audience is before him and he aims at them rather than at abstract truth. Not the weight, but the directness of his utterances makes them affective. His illustrations are not new nor brilliant, but they perform their office of making truth plain and intelligible to all. His sentences are not artistically constructed, but they convey earnest convictions and sincere desires in behalf of those to whom he speaks.

No one will get beyond his depth in Mr. MURRAY'S theology, nor be bewildered by the range and richness of his ideas; but, on the other hand, few can fail to see and feel that plain, scriptural and practical truth has an earnest advocate in the author of the *Music-Hall Sermons*.

PROVERBS, ECCLESIASTES, AND THE SONG OF SOLOMON, with Notes, Critical, Explanatory and Practical, designed for both Pastors and People. By Rev. HENRY COWLES, D. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The author of this commentary has already made himself known to religious and Biblical students by his works upon the minor prophets. His clear and consistent methods of scriptural interpretation commend his works to all candid minds, while his evident scholarship and critical ability have won for him the approbation of scholars and divines. The present volume deals with two, at least, of the most difficult books of the Bible, those of Ecclesiastes and Solomon's Song. The notes upon the Proverbs are eminently practical and forcible, but the interpretation of Ecclesiastes is admirable. Solomon is there represented as declaring for the instruction of those who have been the companions of his vanities and follies, the great truth that this life is vanity if viewed apart from its relations to another life; and drawing from this truth practical encouragement to virtuous and godly living. The Song of Solomon is treated as an Oriental exhibition of conjugal love, designed, also, to inculcate the spiritual relations which should exist between Christ and his Church. Copious notes, arguments and disquisitions upon disputed passages enrich the book, which is a decided addition to Biblical literature.

—The American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology. Edited by M. H. HENRY, M. D., &c. No. 2. New-York: F. W. CHRISTERN.—The second number of this work more than redeems the promises made by the editor when it was originally announced for publication. It contains several original papers of great value to the practitioner, a variety of communications which will help to bring before the reader the latest discoveries in medical science, connected with the special diseases treated of, and a most careful and accurate summary of all the most interesting or useful contributions to foreign periodicals during the past quarter. A journal prepared with so much care, and under such thorough professional knowledge, cannot fail to be most acceptable to the medical profession in all parts of the country. It will not belong before Dr. HENRY'S work will be deemed indispensable by every doctor who wishes to treat the diseases referred to under circumstances of the greatest advantage. Dr. FOSTER SWIFT, of this City, is a writer of one of the original essays in the present number; Dr. R. N. TAYLOR contributes another. Dr. HENRY, the editor, also writes an article. The *Journal* is printed with the greatest care and its general appearance is most creditable to American literature. The medical profession everywhere will find the *Journal* thoroughly deserving their attention.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Asuncion Improving—Recall of the Brazilian Forces—Scandalous Administration of Justice—Outrage on the Property of an American Citizen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, March 28, 1870.

Asuncion seems to be gradually becoming more habitable; a few months back it was in a terrible state of filth and lawlessness—now a change seems to have come over the city, and things are once more bearing a more favorable aspect. The Triumvate has, to give it due honor, at all events managed to restore cleanliness and peace to the city, though its influence does not appear to extend far beyond.

THE BRAZILIAN FORCES.

The Brazilian forces are gradually being sent home, several thousand have already left, and in a few more weeks the number will be reduced to the ten thousand men who, according to the Triple Alliance treaty, are to be retained as a sort of army of occupation for a time.

GOVERNMENT.

SARMIENTO reassumed the reins of government a few days back, presidential powers having been delegated to ALSINA (during the former's tour up the provinces,) and he retaining them for a few days after SARMIENTO'S return, to allow the latter a short rest from duty. Great revelations have been lately made, which have fairly astounded all in these parts, with regard to abuses of justice by the judges in the Buenos Ayres law Courts; and not alone by the judges, but by pleaders, lawyers and other legal officers, who seem to have been doing as they liked—overriding justice and law without regard for either. The whole Press has joined as one man to denounce the scandalous proceedings now made public through a quarrel between two of the highest judges, in which a third entered and proved both the others little less than "legal scoundrels"—and with such a good result that the Provincial Government has been forced to take the matter up, and we shall doubtless have at least a thorough reform of the whole system of justice—a reform all thinking men have felt was more than necessary.

AN OUTRAGE.

While on this theme—since it will illustrate the sort of justice meted out under the existing system—it may not be amiss to give an instance now occupying public attention. It appears that on the 17th of last December a party of thirty men, all armed, led by one GIBELLI, a municipal of the place, who was acting under the orders of the Justice of the Peace for the district, presented itself at the house of Mr. ERNEST BEUTEFUHR, (who has a large agricultural establishment at the village of Moreno, a short distance from this city,) a citizen of the United States, and well known in New-York in commercial circles up to the year 1869, and demanded the giving up of four oxen, the property of the Sergeant of Police, which Mr. BEUTEFUHR had lawfully detained, as allowed by the Rural Code, in consequence of damage done to his property by the said animals. The oxen were tied up in the yard of his house, notice of the fact having been duly given to the local authorities, as required by law. Mr. BEUTEFUHR was absent at the time, so his lady requested the party to await his return. This GIBELLI refused to do, and proceeded to take possession of the cattle by force, his men drawing their arms and forcibly entering the yard where the oxen were. Being alone, with a view to intimidating the intruders, Mrs. BEUTEFUHR siezed a rifle, but was instantly overpowered by three of the party, who, after a series of brutal blows left her lying senseless on the ground. Having driven off all the cattle, several of the party forced Mrs. BEUTEFUHR to follow them to the village where she was shut up in the lock-up, and afterward removed to this city, and confined in the common prison. On the way to the city Mr. BEUTEFUHR met the party, and returning obtained his wife's release after several hours' delay; but in the meantime the "legal robbers" had broken open all the doors of his establishment, ransacking everything, and carrying off whatever they took a fancy to. The American Minister here seems, or thinks himself, powerless to act, because Mrs. BEUTEFUHR is a Hungarian lady; but the outrage is on the person and property of an American citizen, and is surely one which would more than justify the strongest protest, and also a demand for immediate redress on the part of Hon Mr. KIRK; nothing less than a dismissal from Government employ of all engaged in the matter—and ample compensation for the injuries done ought to be exacted.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Things are in general as quiet as could be wished. A row after the home mode nearly took place in this city a few days back, because of the sacking of a newspaper office, the organ of the Roman Catholics here, whose editors had made themselves most obnoxious to the Italians through a series of stirring articles written against the immigration of men of this nationality. Lastly the Police were on hand, and the affair passed off without violence. Produce is pretty well sustained at previous prices, though in consequence of disease in southern camps, large quantities of diseased hides are being now exported to the States. Hides are at 44½ to 45 reals per 35 pounds; wool from $40 to $65 (paper) per arroba; grease, 15 reals per quintal; good horns, $700 to $800 per 1,000; good hair, $150 to $170 per arroba; buck-skins, 25 cents per pound; carpincho-skins, four reals per pound—of the latter, there is rather a scarcity in the market.

PICKYUNE.

CURRENT NOTES.

This is the day to which the Legislature of Georgia adjourned.

John Smith does not live in Poughkeepsie. But seventy of his race and family name reside there.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society is desirous to raise $5,000 to put its brick building in Concord in suitable condition for its use.

Gen. LEE'S daughter writes from Savannah to Richmond that his health is rapidly improving.

That the ruling passion is strong in death is shown when a gambler shuffles off this mortal coil.

A paper in St. Joseph, Mo., reports the finding of a small white lady's pair of kid gloves.

CHASE, of Ohio, and JENKINS, of Georgia, is the Presidential ticket nominated by a Southern paper.

A Texas man who lately committed suicide by taking poison, left a note requesting that a knife be buried with him, "so that, if he came to, he could cut his way out."

Montreal is to give Prince ARTHUR a ball before his departure. They wished to give it on his birth-day, May 1, but as that falls on Sunday it will take place on the following evening.

Some feeling has been caused in Portland, Me., by the action of a judge in committing a witness, in the midst of a trial of a case, for "probable perjury."

A family in Dunkirk, consisting of father, mother and seven children, celebrates the birthday of one of its members in each month from April to December inclusive.

A Michigan farmer who insulted a resident of Jackson, in that State, one day last week, was struck by him on the side of the head with the palm of the hand, and fell dead.

New Dominion papers are very much perturbed by the belief that the French Canadians are inclined to look upon the Red River insurrection with something very near approaching gratification.

The Galesburg (Ill.) *Register* asserts that it has in its office "the fastest lady compositor in the West." The *Register* should choose its words more carefully to avoid ambiguity and thus prevent mistakes.

Gen. ALBERT RUST, who was twice Congressman, once assaulted Mr. GREELEY, and through the war served as a rebel officer, died of inflammation of the brain, on his plantation near little Rock, Ark., on the 4th inst.

The soldiers of the North-western Pennsylvania regiments are arranging for a reunion in Erie, in June, and have invited Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN and Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, and the members of the Forty-fourth New York regiment to attend it.

That smart old lady who knits such an innumerable number of stockings, and thus puts to shame all the girls of the period, was in Vermont last week. We shall hear of her next week in Oregon. She is not only immortal but ubiquitous.

It is reported from Mississippi by a gentleman who has visited almost every portion of the State during the past forty days, that everybody, almost everywhere, has given his best energies to the pitching of a cotton crop, and very often to the entire exclusion of everything else.

Several ministers and citizens of Montreal have petitioned the City Council to enact laws for the better observance of the Sabbath, but the Council says it is powerless to do so without an amendment to the city charter. Two French Canadian members, in speaking on the subject, defended velocipede-riding on the Sabbath.

The Savannah *Republican* thinks it "somewhat remarkable" that no Southern man is named by either party in connection with the nomination for the next Presidency, and it enters its emphatic protest against this "slight," so far as the Democrats and Conservatives are concerned in it.

A North Carolina paper defines one of the politicians of that State as "a political disjunction, always to be found in a comfortable position between two political contradictory extremes, who may be parsed as belonging to, and connecting the party that has office to give, and the party that is going to have it to give."

A Tennessee man wrote the Secretary of the Treasury last week resigning an office in the Internal Revenue Department, and addressed his letter to Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH. It was found that he was dismissed from office by Mr. DELANO in September last, but he appears to have been in blissful ignorance of everything even for a long period anterior.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS asserts, and he is pretty good authority on this point, that the newspaper accounts about the improved condition of his health are utterly untrue. He says that he is unable to stand or walk without assistance, that he is barely able to sit up and scribble a letter, and that he never expects to leave home again.

BENJAMIN G. HARRIS announces himself as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Maryland. He charges that the rights of the people and the principles of the party have been abandoned by the recognized leaders and organs of Maryland Democracy, and that everything Democratic will go to the bad unless the action of the State Committee and its adherents is promptly repudiated.

The California Fruit Trade—Crop Prospects of 1870—The Business of Last Year.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 8.

The prospect of the fruit crop of 1870 is most promising throughout the State. Most of the fruit-growers anticipate that it will be one-third in excess of that of last year, and therefore the largest yet known in California. The anxiety, unfortunately, of California fruit-growers is not with regard to the quantity which will be produced, but how to dispose of it. The home fruit market cannot consume much more than one-fourth of the crop, and unless the East comes to its rescue large quantities of fruit must rot beneath the trees. Last year thousands of tons of fruit were lost. The home market being inadequate to its consumption, our dealers turned their attention toward the vast and insatiable market of the Eastern States, and endeavored there to dispose of our enormous surplus. But the tariff imposed by the railroad companies offered an insurmountable obstacle, and unless it be in some measure modified this year, we will be badly off as ever for a market for this commodity. All fruit shippers lost on their transactions last year. As a rule, Californians are magnanimous, but we cannot afford to pay for the privilege of feeding our Eastern neighbors with our fruit. Our shippers are willing to guarantee that, if the railroad will transport their fruit as $600 per car-load, they will ship this season between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of fruit on which the freight, at the rate mentioned, will amount to between $150,000 and $200,000. On the other hand, if the rates of last year be maintained, they will not ship more than two or three car-loads, and it is doubtful if even that amount will be risked. Five hundred dollars per car-load is the rate at present charged on wool; but then wool goes by slow freight, while it is absolutely necessary that fruit should be transported as rapidly as possible.

Last year the business generally was transacted in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner, and a deal more was done to retard the ultimate success of the trade than to advance it. The prevailing idea seemed to be that all that was necessary was to shovel the fruit under the noses of our Eastern neighbors in any condition whatever, and thus get fabulous prices for it. Eastern consignees could sell the fruit at whatever prices they chose, and at the same time make returns which suited the convenience of their own pockets. In this way many of our shippers lost fruit, freight and time. Several consignments of Bartlett Pears, packed for Chicago in such a manner that past experience tells us that they must have arrived in good condition, but when the returns were received they were marked, as many boxes

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Tax Levy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask your attention to, and, if you please, comment on, a few of the sections of the Tax Levy, which, it is understood, is to be put through the Legislature at lightning speed.

Section 14 inaugurates a complete revolution in the payments for the supply of Croton water. Its effects will be specially onerous on families living in tenement-houses. Landlords under the present system pay the water rates; but after meters are introduced tenants will have to pay the bills; and, judging from experience in gas bills, they will be subject to outrageous extortions. Myself and family occupy a floor or "flat," and the charge for gas has been in the Winter sometimes $1 25 a month, and sometimes about $9; and I believe no more was burned in the latter than the former case. But there was no redress. At present a hydrant in the yard supplies several families, and their rents can be afforded for less than when each family has its separate meter. Water standing for even a few hours in lead pipes becomes contaminated with metallic poison, but under the new system will not a large portion of the population use the poisoned water so as to prevent the register marking high numbers? We talk about free public baths, but for sanitary effects a thousand of them would not be equivalent to free water on every man's premises. It is safe to assume that cleanliness of person and apartments will be greatly interfered with by the proposed change. Let the poor who will suffer recollect this measure is passed by a Democratic Legislature which will become memorable by placing itself on record as in favor of free rum and opposed to free water. The firm having the job of furnishing the meters can afford to expect their gratitude to the authors of this legislation in a substantial manner, and it will be popular with the large army of officeholders thereby necessitated, but it can hardly fail to raise the indignation of their victims, the poor public. Here is the section:

SECTION 14. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized to cause water-meters of approved pattern and suitable for the purpose, to be designated by said Commissioner, to be placed in all dwelling-houses, stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices, and in all places and buildings in which water is furnished by the Department of Public Works, so that all water so furnished may be measured and known by the said Department, and for the purpose of ascertaining the ratable proportion which consumers of water should pay for the water received and used. Hereafter said Department of Public Works shall make out all bills and charges for water furnished by them to each and every consumer as aforesaid, in ratable proportion to the water consumed, as ascertained by the meter on his or her premises as aforesaid. All expenses of meters, their connections and setting, water rates and other lawful charges for the supply of Croton water shall be a lien upon the premises where such water is supplied, as now provided by law.

I would like to inquire who the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Central Park is, how long he has been such Secretary, and his salary, and the salary of the Treasurer. If he has been Secretary during the twelve years since the Park came into existence, the following clause of section 16 will give him a nice little plum. And the probability is that he has been at least well paid already. It provides as follows:

The Comptroller of the City is authorized to pay to the person who has acted as Secretary of the Board of said last named (Central Park) Commissioners a compensation during the period he has so acted, equal to one-half the amount paid to the Treasurer of said Board in that time, and said amount shall be included in the taxes for the present year.

Again, is not section 29 in the nature of an *ex post facto* law? And if *ex post facto*, is it therefore void? It simply attempts to overturn a judicial decision. INQUIRER.

SUNDAY, April 17, 1870.

The Tripartite Division of Public Debts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a rather singular circumstance that during the recent Parliamentary recess the Chancellor of the British Exchequer and the Secretary of the United States Treasury have both been meditating on the subject of the national debt, and each had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to divide the main stock into three parts. Mr. BOUTWELL enunciated his views in his annual report under date of Dec. 6, 1869. "Assuming," he says, "that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,200,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of $400,000,000 each." The first class fifteen-twenty, the second twenty-twenty-five, and the third twenty-five-thirty year bonds. Mr. LOWE, before giving his ideas to the public, adopts the sensible and practical course of consulting the Bank of England. The bank, not satisfied to give their own opinion on such an important matter, seek and obtain permission to confer upon the subject with others, and then invite Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Sir DAVID SALOMONS, Mr. BEVAN and Mr. CURRIE on the part of the bankers, and Mr. DANIELL, Mr. CAPEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STEBB and Mr. RICARDO on the part of the Stock Exchange, to meet their own Governor and Deputy Governor.

Mr. LOWE made various proposals, but I only propose to allude to two, the discussions on which have as much bearing on the American as on the English national debt. He suggested that consols should be divided as far as practicable into three separate portions of equal amount, the dividends to be payable quarterly, and each portion to have different dividend days, so that the dividends would be payable at twelve different dates, equally distributed throughout the year. The Governor of the Bank of England, in his letter of Jan. 26, 1870, informs us that in the meeting of financiers,

"It was held that the proposed partition of consols into three classes would be most impolitic and inexpedient, upon the ground that, as the simple character and uniformity of stock at this time past exists, the magnitude of its amount, have made consols the chief stock for most of the large dealings in the market, whether for investment, temporary purposes or speculation, as compared with the other principal stocks, so its partition into three divisions, according to the time of payment of the respective dividends, would change the character of the stock as a whole, introduce the confusion of different values for each division, and thus materially diminish the force of the considerations which confer upon consol stock its present distinctive value."

The British national debt consists mainly of three principal stocks—Consols amounting in round figures to £400,000,000, new three per cents to £200,000,000, and reduced to £100,000,000, all bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum; the other stocks do not in the aggregate amount to £50,000,000. Now the second of Mr. LOWE'S suggestions, to which I propose calling your attention, was that the holders of new three per cents and of reduced should be offered an inducement to convert their stocks into consols.

To this the meeting made no objection, and considering how tenacious of old customs every one connected with the city is, the fact of no objection being raised to the proposal, is strong evidence that the change is a great improvement. In my last letter I referred to the fact that the larger a stock is the more valuable it is, always provided the security is the same; and, in illustration of this, it may be remarked that consols bear a higher market value than the other two principal stocks, simply because being a larger stock it is more dealt in. The London *Times* of today quotes four classes of five-twenties, each with a different price, and, if Mr. BOUTWELL consults the true interests of the country, he will turn his attention to reducing the number of stocks, and not to increasing them. The telegraph gives us 117 for gold, and 112 for ten-forty bonds, as the quotations in New-York yesterday, so that the day is rapidly approaching when it will be possible with advantage to issue ten-forties, and redeem some of the five-twenties, and it is much to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will profit by the opportunity to simplify the American national debt. The ten-forties of 1904 is a stock well understood in banking circles in Europe, and until the time comes for the United States to issue her four per cents, I am strongly of opinion that it will be wise to restrict all new issues to ten-forty bonds of the same class as those now in circulation.

But the subject to which Mr. BOUTWELL'S mind ought now to be turned is not the conversion of the national debt, but the return to specie payments. Nothing will raise the public credit more than making gold again the standard of all values, and the people have a right to expect from the responsible financial officer of the Government a comprehensive scheme, which, while it shall attain the end that all have in view, shall do so in such a manner as to avoid or reduce to a minimum the inconveniences of the measure. The recent decision of the Supreme Court affecting the Legal-tender act is a step, nay a stride, in the right direction, but it does not tend to remove the uncertainty as to the value, and consequently the fluctuations in the value of the present circulating medium. In a recent leading article you imply that to decree the Legal-tender act unconstitutional would be to produce financial chaos, and so no doubt it would; but why should not a bill be brought in to carry out President GRANT'S suggestion "to put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of the currency." His way is "to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented; and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold." Here is a proposal which any practical financier could easily put into shape, and if it was combined with such a reduction of the currency as the Secretary of the Treasury recommends, and a declaration of the day on which greenbacks should become convertible into gold at the will of the holder, all doubt as to the resumption of specie payments would be at an end. MERCATOR.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

Confused Ideas and Old Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune* claims to be an authority on the tariff, though, judging merely from the manner which those whose interests are presumably subserved by protection speak of it, no one would be lead to believe that its advocacy is judicious, or that it has kept abreast of the advanced and really capable thinkers on this subject; but rather that it represents a past age when the manufacturing and mechanical skill of our people was in its infancy, when HENRY CLAY was in his prime, and when the whole product of our looms consisted of coarse cottons and satinets.

Protection today is a very different affair, with our diversified interests, from what it was in those historic days. Today an indiscriminate protection would defeat the very purpose which it is intended to promote. Take, for example, the woolen interests of this country—they were never so depressed—with the exception of the carpet and blanket manufacturers, who are enabled by a special clause in the tariff to obtain their wool at a low revenue duty only, there is scarcely a woolen mill in our country which pays its expenses, or which is not losing money daily in its operations. There must be a reason for this unnatural situation of affairs. The capacity of our country to absorb our productions of woolens is rapidly increasing. The breadth of country over which such productions are extending is daily widening, and foreign goods are selling side by side with our own at remunerative prices to the manufacturers, or they would not be sent here. This depression of our woolen interests must be attributable to some inherent defect in our system, and that defect, I believe, is the unnatural and illogical adjustment of our tariff.

The cause of American manufactures is a national one; it belongs to no individual or clique; it is the universal sentiment of our countrymen, and no jumbling of statistics, and doctoring of figures, and abuse of imaginary opponents, can intensify this common sentiment. Give our manufacturers the benefit of a wise, discriminative revenue protection, and the home markets will always be theirs, and the benefits of diversified interests and industry will follow. This is felt to be true by manufacturers themselves, who are tired of this unmeaning and incompetent iteration and assumption of knowledge which is patently behind the times. To produce the kind of goods which progress in manufacturing has made indispensable to success, our manufacturers must have a certain per centum of wool, very similar to what was formerly called Saxony wool, and which came principally from that country. This wool is not grown in our country. Owing to climate or soil, and probably both we have, never succeeded in producing it, has, however, become a *sine qua non* for a great many kinds of goods, and without the soft staple and peculiar felting property of this particular kind of wool, our manufacturers cannot compete successfully with foreign manufacturers.

This wool does not enter into competition with American wool. The sheep which produce it are not so hardy as those which produce a coarser wool, which may be a reason why we cannot succeed in raising them in our harsher climate; still, these sheep thrive on the "pampas" of South America, and require there almost no care or shelter. The consumption of this wool does not lessen the use of American wool, but rather increases it, and as it has become indispensable to our manufacturers, they have petitioned Congress to have it reduced to a revenue duty, instead of being taxed, as it is at present, 100 per cent.

Now, without any supernatural information on tariff matters, almost any really experienced manufacturer would say this is a clear case. It is one of success or failure. But the *Tribune* sees deeper and clearer than anybody else. It talks about "long reaches fit for sheep in our country, the ready transportation of mutton," &c., &c., and, *ergo*, the duty should be continued; or in other words, if this wool was not necessary in HENRY CLAY'S day, it is not now. And then, after insulting the manufacturers who have petitioned for the repeal of the duty, it runs off to defend some other anomaly in our revenue system. It is precisely such volunteer defenses of the present tariff and consequent incompetency to judge of the real needs of our manufacturers, which has rendered the idea of protection so unsavory, and which causes those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in manufacturing to prefer utter free trade to this incompetent, indiscriminate protection or everything, whether it be the raw article or the manufactured product. V.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1870.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Circular Letter to the German Republicans of the State of New-York—Combination Urged to Effect Reforms.

The Correspondence Committee of the German Republican Central Committee of this City have sent the following circular letter to the leading German Republicans in different parts of the State:

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

SIR: We beg leave to request your co-operation in a matter that seems to us of the greatest importance.

We deem the present political situation as well adapted for a successful endeavor to exercise upon the reformation of the political affairs of our State a decisive influence, by systematically organizing into one body all our liberal fellow-citizens of German birth.

The circumstance or mishap that previous efforts for the accomplishment of a similar purpose came to naught, can only be attributed to the fact that the chances for success were not then nearly so favorable as at present. We believe that by energetically but carefully using our present opportunities, we will be enabled to obtain for the steadily growing German element of our State, the same proportionate influence which our fellow-adopted countrymen have for some time past exercised in the great political affairs.

The corruption of the Democratic leaders, who have seized the helm of the State in New-York, the want of faith in Republican leaders, who often care more for the promotion of their personal interests than those of party or State, both leave nothing for us to expect or hope in the way of reform from the powers that be, as is plainly shown by the record of late events in our General Assembly, as far as the City Charter and other new enactments are concerned.

We confidently believe that an earnest effort at regenerating the parties of the day in this State, emanating from an organized and vigorous body of German adopted citizens, will be universally approved, and that we can safely rely upon efficient aid and support from the Government of President GRANT, around whose patriotic and honest Administration all the better elements of our population should rally and unite.

But there exist other considerations besides those which should induce us to espouse the cause of reform, inasmuch as self-interest alone requires our closer union. Disregarded everywhere in this State, the Germans have suffered most from existing corrupting influences, their wishes and complaints arising from their peculiar views of personal and religious liberty have been totally ignored, that personal compulsion exercised in the form of Excise and Sunday laws, &c., has in no measure been mitigated, and the dangers that threaten the free-school system of our State are of so serious a nature that it is our imperative duty to league together in its defense.

Since the bitter party-struggles of past years have been brought to act by the official proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment, we can the more rely upon efficient support from all independent and intelligent German Democrats in agitating these points, as their interests are identical with ours, and since their party leaders have so shamefully disappointed their just hopes and expectations for a better and more honest administration of the State.

Before we submit a plan of operations, we limit ourselves at present in requesting you—

1st. To inform us of the existing state of the public mind in your neighborhood, as far as it relates to the object in view.

2d. To urge and recommend the matter in extended circles, to form within such boundaries as you may designate, organizations and committees, that shall act in harmony and correspond with us and all other similar organizations throughout the State.

3d. To communicate your views of the propriety of issuing a call for a German Republican State Convention, to be held at an early day.

We propose to write to you further upon the receipt of communications and acknowledgments of this circular, and ask you for an early reply, addressed in care of the Chairman of our Committee.

Very respectfully,
J. SCHOENHOF, Chairman,
No. 7 Lispenard-st., New-York.
J. C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.

W. GELLMANN,
H. GERCKE,
J. BEYERLE,
Corresponding Committee of the German Republican Central Committee of New-York.

Calamitous Close of a Cruise—Arrest of Notorious River Pirates.

A yacht moored at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, North River, having excited the suspicions of the Police by her eccentric movements some days since, Capt. BOGART, of the Twenty-second Precinct, detailed Officers COREY and MAHER to keep a watch of the vessel. Saturday these officials saw three young men board her from a small boat. Having thrown five large rolls of carpet into the boat they pulled to shore, where a wagon was waiting, in which the rolls were placed, and the wagon was driven away. The officers followed, and upon their signal the wagon was intercepted and seized at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Broadway, by Officer LYNCH, and with the driver and carpet taken to the Forty-seventh-street Station-house. The man on the wagon with the driver jumped off, and ran down Broadway into Seventh-avenue, pursued by COREY, who, after an exhausting chase, overtook and captured them at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. On the way back to the station-house the prisoner made an appeal to the sense of his confederates whom he met to rescue him, at the same time managing to get out his pistol, which, however, COREY snatched away, and with it put the friends of the prisoner to flight, and the culprit was then locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house without further adventure, except his identification as MICKY EGAN alias Duffy, a well-known river pirate. During the day Officer MAHER arrested MICHAEL GAVENT, another of the gang, and the owner of the horse and wagon, and DAVID DUNN, the owner of the yacht, subsequently went to the Station-house and gave himself up. As yet no owner has appeared for the carpet, which is valued at $600, but the prisoners are still detained, and by their arrest a bold and enterprising gang of river pirates has been broken up.

The Recent New-Jersey Elections.

The returns from the State of the elections come in slowly, some of the out districts being yet unheard of. The election in Somerset resulted in a political tie in the Board of Freeholders. In Middlesex County the Board of Freeholders stands twelve Democrats to eleven Republicans. In Morris County, a recount on Boonton elects the entire Republican ticket, with four exceptions, by majorities of from 1 to 30. The new Board of Freeholders will stand sixteen Republicans to twelve Democrats; the present Board contains seventeen Republicans and eleven Democrats. The Republicans lose two in Morris and gain one in Rockaway. The Warren Board of Freeholders will be composed of two Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
77—The Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. The Star Fire Ins. Co.	89—Bonar vs. Shea.
78—Schultz vs. Baltzer.	90—Pendleton vs. Millwater.
79—Potter Co. Forest Improvement Co. vs. Bushor.	91—Wiese vs. Schlichting.
81—Caldwell vs. N. J. Steam-boat Co.	92—Pellatier vs. Walker.
82—Osgood vs. Columbian Ins. Co.	93—Hull vs. Ayres.
83—De La Vergne vs. Conover.	94—Matthews vs. Coe.
84—Provoost vs. Provoost.	95—Harrison vs. N. J. Steam-boat Co.
85—Weston vs. Chamberlain.	96—Caldwell, Jr., vs. Pioneer Iron Wks.
86—Kirby vs. McFarland.	97—Goelich vs. Davis.
87—Merritt vs. Briggs.	98—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum.
88—Barry vs. Van Vorst.	99—Stiles vs. Meyers.
	100—Fields vs. Fields.
	101—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
	102—Cons vs. Hudson R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Preferred causes only.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to the fourth Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
727—Cuff vs. Whitney.	940—Greenbaum vs. Lasky.
841—Bear vs. Whitney.	995—Paton vs. Pickhardt.
705—Henlon vs. Pease.	996—Ross vs. Erben.
716—Taylor vs. Rice.	997—Beebe vs. The Cong. Ins. Co.
768—Apple vs. McDermott.	998—Mcintyre vs. Kraus.
856—Moss vs. Crane.	999—Baumain vs. Hardtfelter.
925—Ryan vs. Heath.	
926—Crane vs. Heath.	
932—Miller vs. Boughton.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
736—Kissam vs. Bensel.	735—Tyren vs. The Guy.
808—Burns vs. Vanderbilt.	865—Bonnell vs. Lead Co.
885—Hertz vs. Brawn.	877—Shevil vs. Healy.
294—Jordan vs. Hart

spirit in Cotton Goods. In the movement of Cotton itself the receipts at the ports for the week were 44,000 against 27,000 bales same week last season, and the crop, of which 2,488,000 bales have already been received, now promises nearly 3,000,000 bales. The shipments of the week to foreign markets were again large, and thus far in the crop year amount to 1,666,000 bales, against 1,100,000 bales to the same date last season. In this way the Foreign Exchanges, though inclined to advance, are still kept within the Specie shipping point, and for three or four weeks past rather more Gold has come from abroad than has gone out. Including the receipts overland from California, the Treasury has increased its holding from $105,229,000, at the close of March, to $111,365,000, April 16.

The fluctuations in the price of Gold through the week were from 113⅞ to 114⅛, then back to 112⅞, and again returning to 113⅝ as on Saturday week. The movement is chiefly one of speculation, although assisted temporarily by the large daily demand to pay Customs, which affect for the time the Gold balances in Bank. This week the Treasury will sell at least $1,000,000 as against the $3,000,000 likely to be received for Customs at the New-York Office, and in the course of next week the Assistant Treasurer will probably be authorized to prepay, without abatement, the May coupons due the following Monday.

Money works steadily at 6@7 ₰ cent. The Public Funds partially advanced during the week, and left off firm, and the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange has a firm look as to prices, though still wanting in general buoyancy.

The following figures were kindly furnished by United States Treasurer SPINNER to the Agent of the Associated Press, at Washington, for the week ending Saturday last, April 16:

Coin in the Treasury	$111,365,000
Outstanding Gold Notes	37,036,000
Balance belonging to Government	$74,329,000
Currency balance in Treasury	10,922,000
Fractional Currency sent out, for week	1,603,382
Fractional Currency redeemed and destroyed	437,100
Internal revenue in April	7,406,601
For the fiscal year to April 16	131,296,812

The changes in the Gold balances since the previous Saturday, are thus noted:

	April 9.	April 16.
Coin in Treasury	$109,277,875	$111,365,000
Gold Notes outstanding	37,277,375	37,036,000
Balance	$72,000,500	$74,329,000

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 16, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at those dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,189,667
Decrease in Specie	1,908,179
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,609,407
Increase in Deposits	1,161,555
Decrease in Circulation	55,995

	Ap'l 17, '69.	Ap'l 16, '70.	Ap'l 9, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,937,895	$72,937,895
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	255,184,882	269,981,721	272,171,388
Gold and Gold Notes	7,811,779	26,870,513	28,737,692
Other Legal Tenders	51,601,288	50,180,040	47,570,633
Deposits	172,203,494	202,913,989	201,752,434
Circulation	34,436,769	33,698,258	33,754,253
In Sub-Treasury	89,972,276	85,231,397	83,434,213

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 9, '70.	Apr. 16, '70.	Apr. 17, '69.
On deposit	$201,752,434	$202,913,989	$172,203,494
Circulation	33,754,253	33,698,258	34,436,769
Total	$234,506,687	$236,612,247	$206,640,263
25 ₰ ct. would be	$58,626,672	$59,153,061	$51,660,066
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	76,308,325	77,050,553	58,813,067
Excess	$17,681,653	$17,897,492	$7,153,001
Rate for money	6@7 ₰ ct.	6@7 ₰ ct.	10@12 ₰ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,423,478, against the total entries of $7,558,167 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,213,167, against $3,617,388 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $425,139, against $68,575 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,365,714. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,097 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	March 5	$7,532,051
August	27,227,202	March 12	7,166,248
September	22,279,489	March 19	4,928,952
October	19,009,219	March 26	6,721,060
November	19,084,197	April 2	5,852,712
December	18,153,434	April 9	6,833,731
January	23,201,519	April 16	6,422,478
February	23,831,656		
Total since July 1			$221,552,260
Against same date in 1869			218,321,839
Increase since July			$3,230,421

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,263	March 2	$3,524,928
August	18,624,219	March 9	3,902,439
September	17,226,964	March 16	2,586,541
October	19,063,256	March 23	4,219,526
November	17,393,002	March 30	3,559,558
December	18,558,867	April 6	3,109,503
January	12,893,166	April 13	3,213,167
February	11,940,146		
Total since July			$159,503,567
Against same time in 1869			125,301,647
Increase since July 1			34,201,920
Gold, April 16, 1870			113⅝ ₰ cent.
Gold, April 17, 1869			133⅜ ₰ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	March 5	$298,453
August	3,027,940	March 12	775,685
September	1,761,171	March 19	810,491
October	2,531,076	March 26	118,091
November	1,126,845	April 2	206,952
December	1,732,899	April 9	77,500
January	2,683,392	April 16	425,139
February	2,194,256		
Total since July 1			$23,746,514
Against same date in 1869			31,485,538
Decrease since July 1			$7,739,024

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,696,666	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,726
February	11,951,925	February	1,749,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April 2	968,876	April 2	133,753
April 9	2,997,705	April 9	174,976
April 16	3,365,714	April 16	99,387
Total	$106,312,085	Total	$67,266,667
Total, 1869	101,258,005	Total, 1869	68,046,720

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		April 17, '69.
American Gold	113⅝@114⅛@112⅞@113⅝	133⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛@112⅝	121
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅞@109⅛@110⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106⅛	106
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	92⅞@93⅛@92⅝	
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	90@89⅝	...
Rock Island	116⅛@116	138
Lake Shore	87⅛@88⅝	99⅜
North-western	73⅛@74⅞@73⅝	84⅛
Reading	99⅛@99⅛@99⅝	95½
North-western Preferred	85⅛@86⅛@85⅝	95⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛@30	34
Pacific Mail	36⅜@37	94⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅝@73⅞	86⅜
St. Paul Common	59⅝@59⅝	79⅛
New Tennessee 6s	53@54⅞	66⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	46⅝@46⅝	61⅛
Old Virginia 6s	70⅛@69⅝	58
New-Jersey Central	103⅛@106	112

The sales of Gold were at 113⅝@¾@⅞@⅝@½ ₰ cent., closing 113½@113⅝, as against 113⅜@113½ ₰ cent. before Good Friday. The speculation had a very stiff appearance early in the day, but as neither the Foreign Exchanges nor the financial news from abroad seemed to encourage higher prices, there was less firmness near the close of dealings. The holders of Gold paid 5@6 ₰ cent. for carrying over their balances. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounted to the large sum of $3,365,714, which affected the Bank average of Gold to the extent of $1,908,179. In other respects the Bank return is favorable. There is a gain on the Greenback average of $2,609,407, and the Loans and Discounts have run off $2,189,667. The general line of Deposits is up $1,161,585. Altogether the position is rather stronger than on last Monday, and very decidedly encouraging in respect to the Greenback average.

The Stock Exchange opened with firmness on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks, and there was also renewed speculation in the new Tennessee Bonds, which were run up at one time to 55 ₰ cent. The Funds continued firm in prices to the close of the day, but there was no large business done after the adjournment of the late Boards. The Railway speculation (except on Lake Shore) was weaker than the opening transactions, and closed as follows, as compared with Thursday night. Foreign Bills were indifferently supported at 109 ₰ cent. on London:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 16.

	Thursday.	Friday
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113⅜	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅞	54⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	92⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116½	116
North-western Common	74⅛	73⅞
North-western Preferred	86	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	37
St. Paul Preferred	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	88	88⅜
Erie	24⅞	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	30
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	106

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 16.

General balance yesterday	$86,350,620 19
Gold receipts	771,260 60
Gold payments	1,685,555 43
Gold balance	81,703,715 77
Currency receipts	198,980 01
Currency payments	426,170 15
Currency balance	2,037,686 98
General balance	85,231,397 15
Customs	488,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,636,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	109⅛
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	109⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	5-20 registered, 1867	109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	112⅜	5-20 coupon, 1867	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	111	10-40 registered	106
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	59⅞	Ohio 6 ₰ cent, 1886	105
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	54⅞	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	69⅞	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	93	Ill. War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	46⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., 1873	94
N. Carolina 6s, new bs	22⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., 1878	95
South Carolina 6s	87	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., 1883	95
S. Carolina 6s, new bs	81	Michigan 7 ₰ ct., 1878	98
Missouri 6s	92⅛	Mich. 7 ₰ ct. War L	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss	92⅞	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	109⅛
Louisiana 6s	75⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	76⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s, large bs	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Alabama 8s	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
Erie 1st Ext	99⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac	98⅝
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88	N. J. Cen. 2d	102⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81	N. J. Cen. New Bds	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	105⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	118	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d	97⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92⅛
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₰ c.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅞	Chic. & Alton Inc	89⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '70	110	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st	82
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	86
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Consol'd 7 ₰ c. conv	88⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	96⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61⅝
Del., L. & West. 2d	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	93	Bos., H. & Erie guar	35
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87		

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	St. Nicholas	115
Manhattan	142	Commonwealth	114
Merchants'	125	Importers' & Traders'	149⅛
Mechanics'	139	Park	166
Union	133	Fourth National	105⅛
America	145	Ninth National	110
City	215	Oriental	150⅛
Phenix	106	B'krs' & Brokers' As	108
Tradesmen's	154	Del. & Hudson Canal	117
Greenwich	200	Pennsylvania Coal	220
National	114	Canton Co., Baltimore	69⅛
Merchants' Exchange	108	W. U. Telegraph	32⅝
Seventh Ward	109	Quicksilver Mining	5
State of New-York	108	Mariposa Mining	5
Commerce	124⅛	Mariposa Preferred	13
Mercantile	115	Mariposa Trust Certs	40
American Exchange	118	Boston Water Power	17
Chatham	170	Adams Express	61⅝
Bank of the Republic	117	Wells-Fargo Express	19⅛
Bank of N. America	104	American Express	35
Irving	105	U. S. Express	45
Nassau	107	M. U. Express	6
Shoe and Leather	165	Pacific Mail	37⅛
Corn Exchange	128		

The talk of relocating the Stock Exchange, up-town, has been renewed in consequence of the determination of the Board of the Exchange to purchase or erect a new building better suited to the present large membership and the convenience of doing business. This is the only action that has really yet been taken, except that a Committee has been named with authority to contract for or recommend the location of the new building. We believe there is no serious purpose to remove out of Broad-street, or, at all events, from the close vicinity of Wall-street, though enough has been said about up-town locations to put the Broad-street property-owners upon their best disposition to accommodate the views of the Exchange in regard to a new building.

The Farmers' Trust Company advertise that they will purchase for the Sinking Fund of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, $19,000 of the mortgage bonds of the road, under sealed proposals to be made on or before May 1.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR MARCH.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$344,366	$388,726
Chicago and North-western	872,114	1,142,165
Chicago and Rock Island	443,700	645,789
Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	244,161	239,522
Illinois Central	644,374	709,644
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1,162,607	1,140,000
Marietta & Cincinnati	101,379	103,558
Michigan Central	380,430	386,527
Milwaukee & St. Paul	377,000	419,952
North Missouri	239,161	136,263
Ohio & Mississippi	253,005	227,459
Pacific, of Missouri	294,874	294,302
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	113,894	54,937
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	172,216	175,950
Toledo, Wabash, & Western	295,278	342,704
Total	$5,938,709	$6,401,498

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$962,169	$1,048,586
Chicago and North-western	2,358,801	2,843,569
Chicago and Rock Island	1,204,700	1,306,997
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind	664,261	624,862
Illinois Central	1,962,352	1,891,776
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	3,101,430	3,027,590
Marietta and Cincinnati	291,555	277,590
Michigan Central	1,047,549	1,091,282
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,155,994	1,204,315
North Missouri	648,469	350,911
Ohio and Mississippi	668,087	617,905
Pacific and Missouri	746,369	695,716
St. Louis, Alton and Ter Haute	483,396	460,964
Total	$15,295,132	$15,437,063

—Financial Chronicle.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The subscribers offer for sale Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due in 1900, coupons payable in New-York April and October, issued to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. These bonds are issued under act of July, 1868, approved by a vote of the people of the State November, 1868. According to the Constitution of the State no debt beyond the amount already authorized can be created, unless confirmed by a vote of the people. The above law provides for a tax on the railroad equal to the annual interest of the State bonds issued to them, and five years after their completion an additional special tax to constitute a sinking fund to redeem the principal. The taxable property of the State amounted Jan. 1, 1870, to $180,000,000, and the entire indebtedness of the State was only $4,430,000.

R. L. CUTTING, JR., & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Pork, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	718	Beef, pkgs	548
Eggs, bbls	7,864	Cut-meats, pkgs	117
Flour, bbls	4,563	Lard, kegs	350
Corn-meal, bags	650	Butter, pkgs	665
Wheat, bushels	56,740	Stearine, pkgs	45
Corn, bushels	6,400	Cheese, pkgs	387
Oats, bushels	1,800	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Grass-seed, bushels	574	Tallow, pkgs	149
Hemp, bales	10	Starch, pkgs	2,590
Hops, bales	15	Sumac, bags	150
Hides, No.	572	Tobacco, pkgs	92
Hides, bales	410	Whisky, bbls	379
Leather, sides	6,032	Wool, bales	87

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—65 cases Rubber, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 709 bales Cotton, 755 bbls. Flour, 4,125 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—11 boxes Bacon, 190 bales Cotton, 39,460 lbs. Cotton-seed Cake, 37,765 bushels Wheat, 80 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer *Marathon*, for Liverpool—20 bales Cotton, 23,893 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—20,612 bushels Wheat, 9 hhds. Stearine, 40 casks Hams, 269 boxes Cheese, 1 case Sewing-machines, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 121 bbls. Pork, 94 cases Rubber, 711 bundles Hides, 181 bales Cotton, 281 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—60 boxes Bacon, 15,598 bushels Wheat, 75 cases Condensed Milk, 1 box Sewing-machines, 3,123 boxes Cheese, 29 casks Whalefeets, 190 bbls. Flour, 116 cases Reapers, 7 cases canned Goods, 422 bales Cotton, 13 cases Organs, 6 pks. Poles, 78 bales Furs, 270 cases Guns, 68 tcs. Beef, 223 bbls. Oysters, 190 bbls. Pork, 20 bags Corn, 20 pks. Butter.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—3,400 bbls. Flour, 250 tcs. Beef, 21,359 bushels Wheat, 103 bags Waste, 778 bags Oil Cake, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—3 hhds. Stearine, 4,950 bbls. Flour, 36 hhds. Bark, 17 bags Sumac, 33 bales Cotton, 67 boxes Bacon, 7 boxes Hams, 1,800 Staves, 36 cases Sewing-machines, 30,004 bushels Wheat, 22 cases Handles.

By the steamer *Atalanta*, for London—44 cases Sewing-machines, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Tobacco, 18 bales Sponge, 22 pks. Machinery, 19 pks. Drugs, 16 bales Rubber, 111 bales Hops, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 80 bushels Corn, 8 boxes Furs.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—56 pks. Sewing-machines, 779 bales Cotton, 20 cases Vegetables, 600 bags Coffee, 32 bales Whalebone, 50 bbls. Potashes, 14 cks. Copper, 4 pks. Revolvers.

By the bark *St. Olaf*, for Cronstadt—113,556 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—100 tcs. Rice, 522 bales Cotton, 4 cases Machinery, 401 bales Tobacco, 67 cases Tobacco, 99 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bales Furs and Skins, 50 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Potashes, 11 bbls. Tallow, 1,063 bbls. Resin, 15 boxes Hardware, 16 cks. bark, 804 bags Pimento, 17 pks. Brick-machines, 3 pks. Drugs, 4 pks. Plants.

By the bark *Goethe*, for Rotterdam—137,940 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Queen of the Fleet*, for Rotterdam—4,800 gallons Refined Petroleum, 4,349 bbls. Resin, 9,000 Staves, 400 boxes Extract Logwood, 300 boxes Extract Quercitron, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 223 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Hattie M.*, for Rotterdam—180,788 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Zouave*, for Cadiz—262,920 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in request at from $6 50@$7 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been very firm, but inactive, since our last. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.. Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₰ lb.

COCOA—A sale of 100 bags Guayaquil has been reported, for home use, on private terms.

COTTON—A stronger market has been reported for desirable lots, which have not been offered freely, and which have been moderately sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 940 bales, including 313 bales to shippers, 550 bales to spinners, and 77 bales to speculators. Also, 800 bales for forward delivery, including 250 bales basis Low Middling, May delivery, at 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 450 bales do., June, at 21⅛c.@21⅛c.; 100 bales do., July, at 21⅛c. ₰ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's movements thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and easier, closing quiet at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 7,694 bales, including 4,016 bales to exporters, 2,876 bales to spinners, 382 bales to speculators, and 420 bales in transit. The supply of Cotton offering is small and is held steadily at the quotations. The market for future delivery is quiet, at the lowest quotations of the week. The sales on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for April, 1,400 bales at 21⅛c.@22⅛c.; for May, 850 bales at 21½c.@22c.; for June, 3,250 bales at 21⅝c.@22c.; for July, 200 bales at 22c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,871 bales; to Bremen, 2,011 bales; to Havre, 1,247 bales; to Hamburg, 224 bales; to Cronstadt, 500 bales; total, 8,853 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 38,713 bales; to the Continent, 10,338 bales; total, 49,051 bales. The receipts at the ports and at the interior towns continue liberal, and as all the advices agree that there is now a much larger quantity of Cotton on the plantations than at this time last season, we consider that a crop of 3,000,000 bales is assured."

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18½	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Middling	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅝	25	25⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	10,824
Receipts last week	13,155
Receipts the preceding week	9,612
Receipts since Sept. 1	557,682
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	3,084
Exports since Sept. 1	292,469
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	338,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,448,600
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,847,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,687,350
Exports same time 1868-69	1,108,325
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,857,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	355,108
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	320,300
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,383	52,122	10,047	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,283	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,268	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,038	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,386	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,019	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,882	65,747	41,360	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	86,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,029	67,524	80,783	33,169	95,309	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,962	55,000	58,053	80,747	71,577
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	66,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,642	70,446
April 16	32,738	36,755	28,011	44,084	42,760	53,570

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	17,496	159,688	27,229	6,809
Mobile	3,044	51,131	....	1,000
Galveston	5,918	27,854	2,562	....
Florida	37	....	....	....
Savannah	6,680	45,827	4,070	1,440
Charleston	3,100	17,090	....	....
New-York	5,023	35,502	9,151	1,309
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,462	18,000	....	....
Total this week	42,760	355,092	43,012	10,558
Previously rep'd	2,405,861	....	1,073,713	560,082
Total Since Sept. 1, 1869	2,448,621	355,092	1,116,725	570,640
Same time l'st y'r	1,846,964	320,314	754,227	354,009

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	477,000	314,580
Afloat from India	101,000	209,000
Afloat from America	211,000	166,000
Stock in London	53,790	83,180
Afloat for London	21,000	67,000
Stock in Havre	60,690	43,915
Afloat for Havre	51,127	35,565
Stock in Bremen	9,896	4,796
Afloat for Bremen	18,610	10,385
Stock in United States ports	355,092	320,314
Stock in the interior towns	78,061	64,368
Total	1,437,266	1,319,103
Excess in visible supply	....	118,163

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 35,000 bales; same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 11⅝d.@11⅞d.; then, 12⅛d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns April 15.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	18,510	13,860
Columbus, Ga	11,448	9,570
Macon, Ga	12,118	5,853
Selma, Ala	5,200	4,652
Montgomery, Ala	7,655	4,264
Memphis, Tenn	17,814	22,080
Nashville, Tenn	5,316	4,159
Total	78,061	64,368

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more call for the low grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a shade firmer, on lighter offerings. The medium and better grades have been quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western here at $4 45@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 70@$4 85; good to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 45; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 45@$4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 5 45
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 80@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	5 50@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in request, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 15@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted firmer at $4@$5 15 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $4 40@$4 80 for Western; $4 45@$4 60 for Jersey; $5 for Caloric; $5 20@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quite moderate request, chiefly for export, at firm prices for desirable lots of Winter, and rather irregular figures for Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 19@$1 23, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring mainly at $1 14½, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 07@$1 10, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1@$1 01; White Genesee at $1 42@$1 45; Amber State at $1 23, delivered, ₰ bushel. Corn has been in quite active request at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at $1 12½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing at $1 10@$1 10½ in store, and $1 12½ delivered; $1 08@$1 12 for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 03 for unsound do.; $1 12@$1 18, chiefly $1 14@$1 15, for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 10 for White Western, in store, ₰ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at 90c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1 03@$1 05 for State, ₰ bushel; sales, 8,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bushels at 70c.@75c. for two-rowed State, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull since our last, ranging from 90c.@$1 10, as extremes. Oats have been in moderate request at somewhat steadier rates. Sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@60½c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered; 65c.@68c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 66c.@69c. for State in store and delivered; 61c.@64½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 985 bbls. Flour and 111,657 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 8,350 bbls. Flour and 51,363 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 58,000 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 10 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is in limited demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 17,221 Hides and 40 bales do.; sales 33,710 Hides and 310 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 2,750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22½ lbs., 23½c. gold, selected; 6,000 Dry Entre Rios, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 22½c.@23c. gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11 lbs., private terms; 12,700 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., 22½c. gold, selected; 1,660 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., 22c.@22½c. currency, as they run; 1,700 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 19c. gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 18½c.@19½c. currency, as they run; 1,300 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 12½c. currency, as they run; 1,400 Wet-salted Texas, 80 lbs., 10c. currency, as they run; 400 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,200 City Slaughter, 73 lbs., private terms; 210 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive, private terms; 160 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½@10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 27,900 Hides and 385 bales, (same time last year, 68,800 Hides,) as follows: 3,500 Dry Rio Grande Hides and Kips; 800 Dry California; 3,500 Dry Central American; 3,000 Dry Bogota, &c.; 300 Dry Laguayra; 9,500 Dry Texas; 3,800 Wet-salted Buenos Ayers and Rio Grande Ox and Cow; 3,500 Wet-salted Texas; 365 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Prime Hemlock Sole has been in fair demand and firm. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 31c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 34c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@29c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair for the better qualities, prices of which have been supported. Sales, since our last, 203 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 56c.; an invoice of Cuba Muscovado at 39c., and 395 bbls. New-Orleans at 75c.@85c., ₰ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@55c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@85c., ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	37c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in more demand for export and on speculative account, and sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. for early delivery, on private terms, and 5,000 bbls. on the Upper Creek at $4 05 ₰ bbl. The prevailing quotations for Crude in this market were 14½c.@14¾c., in bulk, and 19c.@19½c. in shipping order, ₰ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 780 bbls. arrived. The week's receipts there were 3,320 bbls. Refined has been in light request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26c. ₰ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at about 25½c.; 500 bbls. do., May, at 25½c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., June and July, at about 26½c., ₰ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,980 bbls. The week's arrivals at Philadelphia were 14,400 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 437,984 gallons. Refined Oil in cases has been quiet, within a range of from 31c.@32c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha continues in light demand at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered as a rule, at easier and irregular prices, closing quite heavily. The demand has been less urgent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 560 bbls., in lots, at $27 87½@28 12½, chiefly at $28, for New Mess; $27@$27 25 for Thin Mess; $23 75@$24 25 for Prime Mess, the latter rate for choice; $21@$22 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Also 1,500 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June at $27 87½@$28 12½ ₰ bbl., closing decidedly in favor of purchasers. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at full prices; sales have been reported of 180 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c.@12c., for Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c. for Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon has been quiet but firm; sales equal to 90 boxes, including Cumberland at 13½c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c. ₰ lb. Lard has been dull, heavy and rather cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 380 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at from 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City and fair to prime Steam, ₰ lb. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller April, reported at 15⅝. Beef has been in good demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 375 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $31 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate request since our last at from $27@$33 ₰ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is salable and firm, including State, inferior to prime, at 18c.@38c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@28c. ₰ lb.; the day's receipts were 665 pkgs. Cheese has been in fair request at from 6c.@16½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 387 boxes.

RICE—Has been in demand at buoyant prices; sales, 270 tcs. Carolina at from $8@$8 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active at rather firmer rates; sales, since our last, of 1864 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@10½c.; and 713 boxes Havana at from 9½c.@10c. ₰ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba strong and buoyant at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.. good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ₰ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅝c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅜c., as the extremes, ₰ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have slightly advanced their figures, and now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 12⅝c.; Granulated, 12⅝c.; Ground, 12⅝c.; White A, 12⅛c.; Yellow C, 11⅛c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 29,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c., ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at advanced prices. Sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at $1 03½@$1 04½ for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs. ₰ gallon; receipts, 379 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firmer, especially for Grain by steamer to Liverpool, but the actual engagements have not been extensive. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, chiefly by steamer, at ½d. ₰ lb.; 38,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, opening at 3½d. and closing at 4d. ₰ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For a continental port direct, a British ship, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel, now at Boston, to load at Philadelphia, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d.@5s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; and a vessel hence, with some 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTed at CARPENTER'S old-established employment-house, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers; also for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., new No. 335, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, governesses, waitresses, chamber-maids, professed and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers; French, English, German, Irish, American suited.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TOBACCO cutter, for a factory fifty miles from this City. Call at office of A. C. LAMOTTE, No. 163 Pearl-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take care of children and sew; best City references required. Call at No. 22 East 30th-st. on Monday and Tuesday mornings before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FARMER OR GARDENER and wife, able to take care of a farm near New-York; German speaking English preferred. Call at No. 159 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. N. PATTISON & CO.
Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., under Association Hall.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Which for durability, purity, richness and melody of tone and rare perfection of touch are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD.
The professional reputation of Mr. J. N. PATTISON as a concert pianist is widely known. The most celebrated makers of pianos have constantly quoted his opinion as a guarantee of the excellence of their instruments.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON has concentrated his knowledge and experience upon the manufacture of the pianos he now offers to the public, and pledges his reputation upon their unsurpassed durability, their purity, depth and brilliancy of tone and perfection of action and touch which have never been achieved in any pianos before.
J. N. PATTISON & CO. invite the public and the profession to inspect these instruments, which they can offer at a price which will defy competition.
J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st.
Pianos to rent and for sale by installment.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—THE bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.
J. W. COATES,
Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st.,
opposite Dominick-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County—MARGARET L. CONSTABLE, plaintiff, against JACOB S. MARING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 4, 1870.
CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 21st day of March, 1870.
CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap11-law-6wM*

COAL.

A PARTY HAVING A DAILY PRODUCTION of about 350 barrels oak charcoal, would like to contract to deliver same in New-York, by vessel load, packed in barrels. Address, stating bid per barrel, Box No. 1,041 Post-office, New-York, for all or part.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair-dressing perfectly; best of City reference from her last place. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 765 8th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young American women, one in charge of house for Summer, the other for chamber-work or to assist in light house-work and sewing; City or country, and taken any time; good reference. Address H. W. or N. W., Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook by a person that understands it in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 207 6th-st., near Bowery, in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO obtain a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or to do chamber-work and sewing; assist with growing children. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the store; City references given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady as companion with a family who are going to Europe or California; speaks French, German, Spanish and English; wages not the object. Address A. B. ROBBS, No. 450 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook and baker, and will assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., in the store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable healthy young Scotchwoman, twenty-five years old, who has just lost her child, aged two months; satisfactory references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other as waitress; both are very neat and thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references; no objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Irish girl as cook and willing to help at washing and ironing; also by a German girl as chamber-maid and willing to help at sewing. Can be seen at No. 51 West 38th-st. for two days from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical woman as cook in a private family, or would take care of a house in the absence of the family; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chamber-maid or waitress, or both. May apply to her present employer's for character, &c., at No. 9 East 33d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH COOK'S SITUATION by a highly recommended and efficient woman about 30; can do French, English or American cooking; will go to Newport, or most anywhere else in country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands boning and larding, and all manner of good family cooking; best City reference; can take the entire charge. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid and to take care of growing children, or do sewing; well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 1,327 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., in the cleaning-store.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended kind woman, about 30; fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is also an excellent laundress; either country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as cook, is thoroughly competent and can furnish unexceptionable City references from former employers, who can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF THE HIGHest respectability, a situation as nurse; highest testimonials given. A note addressed to LIZZIE, Station G, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; best City reference; no objection to go to Newport. Apply at No. 251 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; has good City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse to take care of growing children in a private family; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman lately landed to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of children. Call at No. 204 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDress, a situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced waitress; one that can take the place of a man in waiting; best City reference. Inquire at No. 145 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 104 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer. Call for two days at 329 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or for house-work. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A situation as nurse; is willing to go to the country or travel with a lady. Apply at 122 West 20th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, in City and country, please notice they can be supplied without delay with housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids and nurses to travel; also, good cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, smart girls for general house-work. Protestants and others of all nations, with good reference, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES TO accompany a traveling family; has lived three years in Europe; speaks French and German, and her experience might be valuable. Address Dr. DE MARINI, No. 9 East 17th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335, for country or City, a large number recommended, professed, Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH servants our specialty, and, with Catholic and Protestant Irish, constantly ready at the Great International, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as traveling companion to a lady; is well educated, and able to make herself useful in any way. Address F. R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., supplies first-class colored coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WELL-recommended servants in every capacity find immediate situations.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S situation by a first-class middle-aged man; temperate and thoroughly competent; no incumbrance; City or Country; undoubted City reference from late employer. Call or address JAMES, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable young man; willing to make himself generally useful; careful driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, (Protestants;) man as coachman; wife as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; fourteen years' City references. Address A. D., Box No. 212 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a reliable young man who understands his business; will assist in gardening if required; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, and will help to work on a farm; will be found willing and obliging; has best of reference from his last employer. Address C. J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable man, who understands his business thoroughly; will assist in gardening if required; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended from his last place. Call at No. 7 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Address M. F. D., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as thorough practical gardener; married, no family; reference first-class. Address JOHN, for three days, No. 66 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands his business; would assist in the garden if necessary; references. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER AND FOOTMAN'S situation by a young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; has three years' reference; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 131 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH small family, a situation as gardener in all its branches; no objection to a small farm; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Apply at private stables, No. 119 West 18th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful good driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City. Address W. D., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of greenhouse plants, flower ground, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables in general; unexceptionable reference from last place as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address M. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of both thoroughly; leaving on account of his employer going to Europe; three years of best city reference from his last employer. Address F. C., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a sober, industrious single young man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address for two days, H. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference as to qualifications; no objections to the country. Call or address W. T., No. 40 West 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; can assist at gardening; best City reference. Address X. A., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, OR first-class waiter, in a good family, in town or country; thoroughly understands his duties; has lived in good families in England and Ireland; excellent references; keeps plate, &c., in good order. Address for two days J. Y. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND wife, situations; the man as gardener or can act as coachman, understanding the care of horses and cattle; his wife as first-class cook and would assist with the washing. Address T. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young German man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Address A. S., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is sober and steady; best City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man and wife, the man as coachman and groom, the wife as laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; no incumbrance. Can be seen for two days at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; many years' experience both in this country and England; of good habits, and highly recommended. Address H., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man of steady habits; thoroughly acquainted with both capacities; reference from last employer. Address E. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY SOBER AND industrious middle-aged man, a situation in a private family to do plain gardening; will take care of a horse; can also milk. Address for two days J. B., Station G, City.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address J., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, seventeen years of age, to take care of a horse and wagon; no objection to the country. Call at 16 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom, or groom and footman; would prefer the country. Can be seen and engaged at No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single young man as coachman in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 45 West 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A situation as coachman; one of the best in this City; all satisfaction will be given. Apply to Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; Protestant; good reference given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as good gardener; can take care of horses and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a middle-aged Englishman; single; no objection to go in the country; good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as valet; the best of City reference given, if required. Address, by letter, R. BLUME, No. 140 West 30th-st., New-York.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to procure situations for two first-class men who thoroughly understand their business as coachman and groom; they have always proved to be strictly honest, sober, industrious, obliging and prompt. Apply at present employer's, No. 133 West 14th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter and John H. McKee, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. DE SATRUSTEGUI, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILLIP ERB, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Phillip Erb do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Phillip Erb, by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance, or by advertising this order in the New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, papers published in New-York City, once a week, for two weeks, viz.: on April 11 and 18, 1870.
Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1870. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE CAMBRIDGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of THE CAMBRIDGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, a voluntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 3d day of May, A. D., 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1870. JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BLACK, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Black, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 2.
IRA SMITH, JR., Assignee,
No. 420 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
ap4-law3wM*

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO buy first-class tables, balls, cues, cloths and cue-tips, at 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere. Tables cut down and repaired.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
Billiard-table Manufacturer, No. 40 Vesey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS, will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT, constituting the MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART ever advertised in this City. They are ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by CIGNANI, DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On SATURDAY, April 16 and 23, At 11 o'clock each day, AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BLOCK BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS. GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY, And comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration, COMPRISING CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, COUPELETS, BAROUCHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, SIX-SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT-TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, to include several ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Mix & Co., Wood Brothers, Adams, Marsh, Armstrong, Manville, Kean & Lines, and other well-known makers; also, a line of basket pony phaetons, just manufactured by a well-known firm as a specialty.

All of which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition as above on and from Monday, 11th inst. The sale of SATURDAY, 16th inst., will comprise about one-half of the stock, ABOUT SIXTY VEHICLES, to be followed on the next SATURDAY, 23d inst., with the balance of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 331 Lexington-av., corner 39th-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carved rose-wood 7½ octave Steinway & Sons' piano, cost $1,000, real bronzes, elegant Sevres china vases, royal velvet carpets, elegant carved rose-wood suite in green-figured brocatel, green reps, window-curtains, with green and gold-figured border, superb ebony and ormolu-mounted center and side-tables, elegant lace curtains and cornices, elegant decorated china vases and card-receivers, fine oil-paintings and engravings, rose-wood suite in crimson reps, curtains to match, elegant real bronze clock and figures, elegant carved black-walnut French-plate, mirror back hall-stand, carved rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, superbly carved rose-wood crib, with rose-wood canopy and lace curtains, dining-room en suite, oak buffet, extension-table, chairs in green reps, elegant china, glass-ware, &c., &c. All the above furniture was made to order for the present owner by Henry Stoney.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on MONDAY, April 18, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 Bond-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STODART PIANO, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chandeliers, real bronzes, French clocks, &c. N. B.—The paintings, statuary, and various objects d'art contained in the house will be removed to our galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Monday afternoon, with which the sale commences TUESDAY morning, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEASON, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AT HIS GALLERY, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 19TH AND 20TH APRIL.

The catalogues will comprise elegant parlor suites, in walnut and rosewood frames, covered in satin; satin damask; coteline, broche tambourine, Paris Exposition prize terry, and fine French and English terries, in all shades; Turkish and Oriental lounges and chairs, in rich coverings.

Reception and occasional chairs and divans, of the newest patterns; chamber, dining-room and library suites, of the most substantial makes and elegant designs; walnut, ebony, inlaid and gilt tables, flower stands and ornamental articles, in large variety, all carefully manufactured from the very best materials.

This stock is worthy the special attention of all interested. Will be on exhibition, with catalogues, day and evening before the sale, and will be sold in lots to suit housekeepers as well as dealers.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

A.—ART SALE. GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY. Now on exhibition, Wm. M. Brown's entire valuable collection of American fruits and flowers, being the result of his labor for the last eighteen months. The generous encouragement heretofore received has induced an effort to make the present collection superior to any he has before offered to the public. They are drawn with great skill, and most powerfully and beautifully colored, and cannot but excite the admiration of all who see them. In addition, there are also many charming contributions from our favorite City artists: several admirable specimens from A. F. Tate, Mrs. Julie Beers, W. Whitredge, L. Lang, R. M. Pratt, Pope, Williamson, Casilear, Laurie, Gifford, Brevoort, W. Hart, Wyants, Feuchsel, Gay, Bispham, Bricher and others. The whole of them will be peremptorily sold on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22d and 23d of April, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock, at the PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 138 5TH-AV., NEAR 19TH-ST.:

A very large assortment of fine household furniture made to order by Roux, Bembe & Dessoir, comprising rose-wood parlor suites in reps and plush, sofas, tete-a-tetes, rockers and easy chairs, marble-top center and fancy tables, rose-wood and gilt etegeres, fine rose-wood piano-forte, made by Raven & Bacon, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and tables, Pickhardt sofa bed, three walnut extension tables, dining-room suite, large lot dining chairs, damask and lace curtains, enameled bedroom furniture, large lot of mattresses and bedding, a quantity of china, glass and silver-plated ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Descriptive catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 36 Washington-square, (Macdougal-st., between West Washington-place and West 4th-st.,) entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of ebony and gilt parlor suite, blue damask, rose-wood arm and easy chairs, buhl center table, buhl cabinet with medallion, rose-wood center table, bronze and bisque figures, rose-wood parlor suite, crimson satin, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut dining chairs, rose-wood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, armorie a glace, black-walnut rockers, lounges, &c.; Axminster, Brussels and velvet carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; an assortment of china and glass-ware, with which sale will commence.

Catalogues now ready at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 10 A. M., in Lafayette-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, walnut parlor suites, curtains, walnut chamber sets, Brussels carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 2 P. M., in Quincy-st., second house south east of Nostrand-av., handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 2 P. M., at No. 266 Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, rosewood piano, (Stodart,) handsome walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 52 West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the rich rose-wood and black-walnut, carved, custom-made furniture of the house. It is very rich and costly, and about as good as you ever saw. Catalogues early Monday morning.

On TUESDAY, April 19, the entire furniture of the private dwelling No. 321 2d-av., near 18th-st. On WEDNESDAY, April 20, mortgage sale at No. 97 Bleecker-st. of choice furniture. Also, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 84 State-st., Brooklyn. On THURSDAY, household furniture at No. 148 East 14th-st.; same day, at No. 239 East 18th-st.

D. BURKE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT FURNITURE SALE—On WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private hotel No. 42 Clinton-place. The hotel includes fifty-two rooms well furnished, also parlors, dining-room, kitchen and laundry. See descriptive catalogue at the hotel and at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 7 and 9 West 29th-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a large collection of books, comprising a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous works, several autograph letters, portraits, engravings, &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

R. S. BRASSEL, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS, and also by order of the Court, I will sell on TUESDAY, 19th of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the coal-yard, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue D, the stock of coal, fixtures, coal scale, &c., &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JAMES DUFFY, Deputy Sheriff.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 18, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,756 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo brig Susan Bergen, from Messina.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara L. Kellogg, Miss Anna Mehlig, Messrs. Remmerts, Sarasate, S. P. Mills and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NEW-YORK IN 1840–1870, and PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
PROF. RISLEY COMBINATION TROUPE.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY CAPT. MAYNE REID. Subject—"Byron."

BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. RAASLOEFF, Danish Minister of War, has tendered his resignation in consequence, it is said, of the failure of the treaty for the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States ....NAPOLEON is said to have written a letter on the signification of the *plebiscite* for the instruction of the people, 8,000,000 of which are to be printed for distribution. The formula of the *plebiscite* will be, it is now reported, in these words: "Do the people desire constitutional reforms in 1870 which assure liberty, placing it under the guarantee of the Emperor and dynasty?" The majority of the Left Center, while voting as they please, will, it is believed, support the measure. The representatives of the journals on the Left are divided in their opinions, while the party of the Right Center are openly favorable to it. The Duke DE PERSIGNY will go to Berlin and propose a general European Congress....The health of M. GUIZOT is considered very precarious....It is reported in Paris that England and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament of Prussia. ....Troops have been ordered to the mining regions of France in apprehension of a strike. ....The Spanish-Republican journals demand a separation of Church and State, and that such of the clergy as refuse to take the constitutional oath, be sent to Rome....The Duke DE MONTPENSIER, who was banished for one month from Madrid, has gone to Seville....Disorders have occurred at Ovar, Portugal, in which several persons were killed and wounded.... The approaching volunteer review at Brighton absorbs the English people....NEWMAN HALL denies the rumor that he is about to settle in this country....A collision occurred yesterday on the London and North-western Railway, by which several persons were severely injured; the facts in the case are, however, suppressed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, among the bills reported were the following: Incorporating the Polytechnic Institute of New-York, the American Literary Bureau, and in Brooklyn the Library Association; to extend Lexington-avenue; confirming the title of this City to the Gansevoort property; amending the charter of the Working Woman's Protective Union; to alter the New-York City Map. In Committee of the Whole a number of railway bills were considered. Gov. HOFFMAN returned several bills of a local nature without his signature, and these were tabled without debate. The bill levying a tax of one mill for canal repairs and new work was passed. The Senate then adjourned until this evening.

In the Assembly Messrs. WILLIAM A. COBB, CYRUS CURTIS and WILLIAM C. ANDERSON were ordered to be arrested and brought before the bar of the House for refusing to appear and testify before the Committee of Investigation in relation to the sale of the Marine Hospital. Bills were reported for conferring additional powers on the Police Justices of Brooklyn; for the extension and improvement of Prospect Park; for the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn, and to extend the track of Avenue C Railway in this City. A bill was passed designating days to be observed as holidays, and making notes payable the day after; also the bill amending the charter of the National Trust Company of New-York. In Committee the general State Tax bill was discussed, particularly the section making provision for $300,000 borrowed on the authority of the Governor and Controller for the work on the Capitol. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Dispatches by the mail steamer *Rio Janeiro*, which arrived at Lisbon on Saturday, confirm the reported death of LOPEZ. He was killed, it is now asserted, in an attack made upon his forces on March 1, by the Brazilian General, and that with him his son Col. Lopez, the Vice-President of the Republic, F. SANCHEZ, Gen. CAMINAS and several other high officers fell. His mother, brothers, Mrs. LYNCH, four children and many officers were captured. A movement for a treaty of peace is now reported to be in progress.

Gen. SANBORN, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners of 1868, has addressed a letter to Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the object of explaining the recent attack by Dakota Indians on the Union Pacific Railroad. From this letter it will be perceived that a general Indian war is apprehended.

The widows of two of the workmen who were killed by the boiler explosion at the Chesapeake Sugar-refinery in Baltimore, a week ago, have brought suits against the Company for damages in the sum of $20,000 each.

The boilers of the tow-boat *Rover* exploded on Friday night, above Little Miami Depot, in Cincinnati. Twenty-three persons were on board at the time. The accounts are conflicting, but three persons are supposed to have been lost and a number severely injured.

The new fractional currency of Canada went into circulation on Saturday.

The town of Winona, Minn., is flooded. A large part of it is under water and the town has been reduced to an island by the swollen river.

The First Congregational Church in Nashua, N. H., was burned on Saturday night together with other buildings involving a loss amounting to about $100,000. The fire originated in the Church.

The Fenian Congress, in session at Chicago, has adjourned. During the sitting the offices of President and Senators were abolished, and an Executive Council, consisting of five members, was elected in their stead.

The Wyoming Methodist Church Conference, now in session at Wilkesbarre, decided on Saturday in favor of lay delegation by a vote of 134 to 6.

Lake Champlain is open, and the steamers will begin running today. Navigation is also open on Lake Erie.

A freight train on the Central Railway, which was thrown from the track near Rochester on Friday night, was run into soon after by another freight train coming from the opposite direction, and fifty head of cattle were killed, and an engineer named GIFFORD was severely injured.

The Red River Expedition from Canada will consist of 10,000 picked men, a steel battery, a rocket brigade, and 2,000 loyal Indians.

A fire was discovered in a new building in the rear of the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, on Saturday. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and detectives are on the track of suspected parties. The building was intended for a library, and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

An Indian girl, daughter of the Chief of the Pah Utes tribe in Nevada, writes to Commissioner PARKER, bitterly complaining of the treatment her people have received at the hands of the Government agents while on the Truckee River reservation, and plainly stating their modest wants. The letter is remarkable for the good style in which it is written.

There was a heavy snow-storm in Indiana on Saturday; some six inches of snow fell.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., reports the school-ship *Mercury* ashore, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. No lives were lost, and assistance had been sent from the city.

The schooner *John Limeburner*, of Brookville, is reported to have been burned at sea and abandoned, having been met on fire by the brig *Gladiateur*, which arrived at Havana on Saturday. The fate of the crew is unknown.

On Saturday, JOHN LUTZ, a German, in his own house at Reading, Penn., shot his wife and another German named SPAYD, employed by him to make some repairs. The former was wounded slightly, and the latter dangerously. LUTZ surrendered himself, alleging jealousy as the cause of his act.

The Inaction of Congress.

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," especially slow, seems likely to be the proper epitaph of the present Congress, especially of the Senate. The House is sometimes too hasty in action. The Senate is prosily sedate and deliberate. There is the Georgia bill. It has been a subject of infinite talk. One after another, grave Senators have "expressed themselves" until a sense of the fact that the speeches made are simply repetitions, that they are only the garrulous stories of the old soldier, the working over again of arguments once full of pith and strength and now worn out and useless—showed itself even in the able argument of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, delivered last week. He confessed his embarrassment and spoke to empty desks and galleries.

The Georgia debate is one of those things that would have been well enough once. There was a time in the era of reconstruction when precedent was invaluable, and the slightest error might have occasioned the heaviest cost in the future. But the time has come when the whole situation may be summed up in the phrase that rebels should be forgiven and murderers hung—in other words, that the civil law should be supreme, and the griefs and troubles of the past be forgotten. Doubtless the politicians of Georgia have been selfish and foolish. They have exhibited a certain smartness, a purpose to comply with and still to evade the original acts of reconstruction; but the true policy of Congress is to let their foolishness run and have free course, and be glorified as it may. We have already a consolidated Union of the States. The disorders occurring at the South, even if we give full credit to the stories of Kuklux which we hear, are self-curative. Above all, beyond all, and behind all, is the strong will of the nation—the steadfast purpose which crushed the rebellion in the trial of arms, and which is stronger now than ever before, because it is backed by the common sense of the business men of the South. The era of military wet-nursing has passed. Let Georgia come in and work out her own salvation.

It is folly for the Senate to quarrel longer upon this matter of detail. The principles—and they are worthy of the name—which Senator MORTON has enunciated have lost their value, because the time has passed when they can have practical force. All the conditions are changed—the troublous times are gone. It would be well if all States were Republican, well if the underlying theory of the Fifteenth Amendment were rooted in all men's hearts; but this is not a perfected world, and with a judicious force law we can manage to suppress all local crimes and still keep within the sober limits of constitutional law.

We have the highest reverence for the conservative character of the Senate, for its freedom of debate and its slow deliberation of important questions. But Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, told the truth when he said that this continuous rehash of reconstruction in the case of Georgia, has wearied the patience of the people and drawn down the denunciation of the Press. The subject is exhausted. No Senator can make a fresh or attractive argument. No publicist reads the speeches that are made. They are vapid and echoless, arousing no response in the popular heart. But all the time there is a feeling that the real work of the nation is neglected. We need tariff reform, internal revenue reform, some liberal plan of rebuilding our ruined commerce, and an intelligent foreign policy.

The Administration started out with a clear and comprehensive idea of what ought to be and what must be done. It was to nationalize the country again, to develop the scheme of an "ocean-bound republic," to plant its flag in the Antilles and hold the moral supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico. Yet the San Domingo treaty, one of the most important questions before Congress at this session, remains unsettled, and a noble national opportunity is being lost while we hesitate whether Gen. AMES has acquired a residence in Mississippi, or whether Gov. BULLOCK or some other man is the original and genuine Dr. Jacobs in Georgia. Let the Senate go to work. We need less of balderdash about fundamental principles, which ought to be established now if ever they are to be, and more of practical application of them to the ordinary affairs of life. The Senate has passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. For that we give it thanks. For the remainder we wait.

Leaders Needed for the Tariff Reform Party.

In the lively debate on the tariff, on Thursday last, the leading Western Republicans, for the first time in this discussion, showed something of the economical knowledge and the boldness which should belong to the leaders of such powerful communities as they represent. The discussion was upon one of the many absurd features of the present tariff—a proposed increase of tax on "jute-butts," the raw material for cotton bagging, and for certain kinds of paper. It was a tax of no great importance, and whose imposition would "protect" very few interests. The discussion revealed, however, the inherent difficulties of this balancing process of protecting different branches of production. So eager were the various interests represented on the floor of Congress to protect their own branches, and to have all others free, that the spectacle of human inconsistency and depravity "almost drove Gen. SCHENCK into free trade," as the only remedy! Gen. GARFIELD stated the whole case very aptly.

"He said that to the ship-builder rope, canvas and cordage were raw materials, and the ship the finished product; but the rope-maker would say that flax and hemp and jute were his raw materials, and the rope his finished product; but the farmer of his State would come in and say: 'No; the hemp and flax are my finished product, and my toil, my seed and the labors of my hands are my raw material.' And so it might be traced back to Providence itself. If the principle of protection was not to be extended also to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer, then it had better be abandoned."

The House, finding at length that the Pennsylvania monopolists had abiding faith alone in protection for themselves, decided, upon the motion of Mr. GARFIELD, that as the manufacturers would not give the farmer protection in his hemp and flax, they would at least give him a low tariff on cordage and rope. Almost for the first time in the tariff controversy of this session, the tariff reform party carried the day;—the Committee's proposals were rejected and the people relieved at least of one petty tax.

We trust that this firm step of Mr. GARFIELD, and the union on this unimportant motion of the West and the low tariff men of the East, may be the beginning of a movement which the country has long expected from the leading Western Republicans. There surely are a few men among them who appreciate the logical and inevitable position of the Western States on this question, and who have sufficient economical knowledge to expose the absurdities of the present Tariff bill. The New-England representatives are tied by the traditions of their section, though Gen. BUTLER undoubtedly expressed a very general feeling among his constituents when he said, in this debate, that "if the country could afford it, New-England would be glad to see free trade in everything, and could take care of herself under it." The South is bought up by Pennsylvania. New-York seems to have no leader who dares to advocate tariff reform; so that it remains for the West to lead the great movement. The whole influential Press of the West is for tariff reform; the sentiment of the people is against protection for the mere sake of protection; the interests of all those wealthy agricultural States is for a remission of duties on articles which enter into their daily production.

All that is needed now are leaders and organization. The public man who could organize the scattered forces now opposed to high taxation and protective tariffs, and lead the great opposition, and thus finally relieve the nation of the burdens which weigh on all its energies, would be one of the foremost statesmen of this generation, and win the gratitude and respect of succeeding times.

We can appreciate the somewhat delicate position of the leading Western Republicans in this matter. They have no desire to be made ridiculous martyrs by voting with weak and inconsistent men, and always be defeated. They know that any coalition with the Democrats only injures themselves and the cause. They have not thus far had sufficient of an organization behind them to make their opposition to the Committee's bill anything more than tilting at windmills. Some are no doubt nervous at the abuse they will receive from the monopolists and the organs of high taxation. Still there ought to be among them some statesmen in the best sense of the word; men who can despise the writings of the agents of especial interests, who can be even in advance of their own constituents, and dare, in the interests of humanity and true policy, to lead a great cause. We have had in the past generation a few men who ventured to inaugurate and lead on a great reform in this country, and whom Providence has permitted to see its victory. Their names are henceforth sacred in the annals of the nation and of history.

Are there no statesmen in the great West who can take the leadership of the vast silent army that are opposed to this selfish and oppressive legislation of monopolies? Are there none who can unite all the different corps of opposition in one organized army?

The Tax Levies.

If the Democratic powers that have given us a new charter and an amended Election law would preserve their character as reformers, they will avoid subterfuge and trickery in regard to the Tax Levies. What is just and honest will endure the light; and when an attempt is made to force through matters involving enormous expenditures, by sharp practice, and if possible without discussion, a suspicion is awakened which reflects unpleasantly on other aspects of alleged reform.

The Tax Levies as reported from the Assembly Committee contain much that is objectionable. Take a few items by way of illustration. (1.) Authority is sought to raise by bonds $600,000 for the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Now, as it is understood that the contract for the telegraph complete, does not exceed $425,000, what is the object of the additional $175,000? (2.) The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the Foundling Hospital established by the Sisters of Mercy. The Legislature has already granted to this institution a part of what was formerly Hamilton-square, a valuable plot of ground, estimated to be worth nearly half a million of dollars. Is not this enough? Should not private charity be relied upon to accomplish the rest? (3.) The sum of sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for preparing maps for the Department of Public Works. The design, so far as we can learn anything about it, is to create a contract—shall we say a job?—for making street-pictures, showing what streets have been graded, sewered, curbed, paved and otherwise improved. Why not a minute sketch of every lot on the island? (4.) Another sum of sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for keeping the wooden pavements in order. On the supposition that there are, or are to be, about fifteen miles of this style of pavement, the amount asked for is at the rate of four thousand dollars per mile—an absurdly extravagant rate for any conceivable repairs. (5.) The sum assigned for repaving and repairing streets is double what formerly sufficed. For years it has been $125,000; this year it is to be $250,000. These are a few specimens of the treat that is in store for the tax-payers if the bill before the Legislature become law.

By the measure as it stands, the Controller will be invested afresh with the power of paying money under the head of firemen's claims. Last year the same officer was authorized to settle these claims, whatever they were, within certain limits; and there, it was hoped, the whole business ended. But by the seventh section of the City Tax Levy the door is again thrown wide open, and the Controller is allowed to adjust these claims, regardless of amount. The proposition has an ugly look, and we trust that a vigorous effort will be made to extinguish it.

Nor does there seem to be any excuse for the contemplated expenditure of five hundred thousand dollars in improving the lower Croton reservoir, and increasing the water facilities in the lower part of the City. Our information leads to the belief that the difficulty is not with the lower reservoir, but in the fact that the volume of water brought to the City is insufficient for its requirements. *That* is what really needs official attention. Another proposed change in connection with the water supply is commented on by a correspondent, who shows that the poor of the City are to be made the sufferers, as they always are.

In some respects, undoubtedly, the levies before the Legislature are an improvement upon those of last year. They are, however, far from what they should be; they still give promise of extravagance and jobbery. The Republicans at Albany may not be able to prevent their passage. But surely they have power, under the rules and forms of legislative business, to prevent that hasty action which is threatened. We may have to submit to the Tax Levies, with their objectionable features unchanged. But at least let the obnoxious features be dragged to light, and let the Democracy, and the Democracy alone, assume the responsibility of their enactment.

The Empire or Revolution?

The party in France which supports the Emperor has decided upon presenting the question of the day to the people in a form which cannot very well be misunderstood. The nation will be asked whether it wishes for Liberty or Revolution? The Emperor himself is said to have decided on something like the following formula: "Do the people desire constitutional reforms in 1870, which assure liberty, placing it under the guarantee of the Empire and dynasty?" The issue involved in each question is much the same, and the people will have no difficulty in comprehending it.

There are many who will object strongly to the proclamation of M. EMILE GIRARDIN and his friends, affirming that Liberty and Revolution are now face to face. Yet it represents the true state of affairs. What guarantee even for the preservation of order can the party of the "Left Center" offer? What have the masses of the French people to gain by a Revolution? They might well hesitate to embrace that fearful alternative, and yet see many evils they could wish to redress in the present Government. We are not among NAPOLEON's partisans, but it is impossible for any dispassionate observer not to see that a Revolution would be more destructive to public liberties than the Empire. France to-morrow would be in a state of chaos if the "Reds" had everything their own way. The Emperor has made many deadly enemies, and has been particularly unfortunate in arraying the literary class against him. Hence he has been attacked with a virulence which is only possible when journalists and authors combine to wage war against one man. But NAPOLEON seems now disposed to play the part of a Radical himself, and so take away the occupation of his antagonists. He has to bid high for the popular support, and he knows that he could not recede from his present pledges if the people made a bargain with him on the strength of them. In other words, the chances are that the nation could get more from the Emperor at this moment than from the Rocheforts who are endeavoring to lead them into revolution.

The Conservative Party in France perceive this, and actually quarrel with the Emperor because they believe that "revolutionary excesses" will be the consequence of the concessions he proposes to make. On the other hand, men like M. THIERS are satisfied that the nation will do well at this juncture to put faith in the Emperor. M. THIERS does not approve of a *plebiscite*, because he holds that it practically constitutes what we heard so much of in this country two or three years ago—the "one man power." But, says M. THIERS, the Government is about to accord great liberties to the country, and it would be foolish to refuse the gift. Very likely some foreign writers will accuse M. THIERS of "flunkeyism." These dogmatists would not allow different men to hold different opinions on national affairs. Whoever dares to think, except in their grooves, is accursed. It happens, however, that the people of France will have to settle the question now under discussion. They will have to decide between the Empire or Revolution. We have not much doubt on which side their votes will be cast.

Line and Staff.

We must now score one for the line, apparently, in the long and hard match between the naval line and staff over the rank question. The House Naval Committee have agreed on a bill which they will report this week, reorganizing the navy and redistributing naval rank; and while some concessions have been made to the staff, the basis of the bill seems to have been Mr. ROBESON's letter of Jan. 25 to Mr. SCOFIELD, the Chairman of this Committee, which letter was commonly regarded as leaning to the line view of the dispute.

What modification, if any, the Committee's bill may receive in the House, remains to be seen; it will be enough, for the purpose of initiating discussion, to rehearse some of its cardinal changes over the present system. As an underlying principle, the bill declares that all commanding officers shall take precedence of all staff officers under their command, and that the rank of no staff officer shall entitle him to exercise authority in the line, or even in any staff corps except his own. However, on honorary occasions, and in detail duty, such as courts of inquiry and courts-martial, and on boards of survey, staff officers may enjoy the precedence strictly following their rank. Here, at all events, is clearly provided, what we have insisted could easily be attained by legislation, namely, a protection of the "discipline of the ship" from any fell designs of staff officers in consequence of enjoying their rank.

This easily accomplished, the bill provides that the medical staff of the navy shall consist of fifteen directors with the rank of Captain, fifteen inspectors with that of Commander, fifty Surgeons with that of Lieutenant-Commander, and one hundred Assistant Surgeons with that of master, with promotion to be Lieutenants after three years' service. The pay staff has the same grades as those just noted, but consists of thirteen directors ranking as Captains, thirteen inspectors as Commanders, fifty Pay-masters as Lieutenant-Commanders, forty Passed Assistant Pay-masters with the rank of Lieutenant, and twenty Assistant Pay-masters with that of master. The same system of grades extends to the Engineer department, while all Chiefs of Bureau have the rank of Commodore, and sundry other officers are ranked as Captain or lower.

Not to go into details at present, it is enough to note that the highest grade conferred on the staff, by this bill, is Captain, except in the case of the chief of each bureau, who is Commodore. Comparing this bill with the present status of the navy, we find that it does somewhat increase staff rank. That is to say, under the present law the highest rank held by a Surgeon, Paymaster or Chief Engineer, is, we believe, that of Commander, which is equivalent to that of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. This maximum grade is now increased for a small number of officers to that of Captain, equivalent to Colonel in the army. However, our purpose at present is rather to note the fact of a step being taken in the matter, than to critically analyze a bill which will probably be modified when it comes duly before Congress for discussion.

We hope that Commissioner DELANO will not allow his order prohibiting the publication of income returns to be thwarted by his subordinates. Some of them, we understand, pretend that any one may copy the lists. But the law, while properly providing for their inspection, exacts no facilities for copying them. If copies are made it can only be with the mischievous or corrupt connivance of the minor officials. The Commissioner should forthwith promulgate a further order, which shall effectually arrest an abuse that has done more than all else to render the income tax odious.

Capt. JOURDAN gives some very good advice to the Police force in entering upon his duties as Superintendent. We hope and believe that he will continue to act upon it himself. He speaks no more than the truth when he says, "our numbers are really inadequate to the Police wants of the great metropolis." The City is constantly growing, and the number of thieves increasing; but the Police force is not proportionately strengthened. And yet, as we all know, no considerations of economy restrict the expenditure in any Department of the Civic Government. We might just as well have an efficient Police force as not, considering the money which is spent every year. It is quite evident that the force cannot always remain at the present point, and the sooner Capt. JOURDAN is allowed to have a fair chance of keeping the City in order the better will it be for the public at large.

The *World* says that we have not commented on Mrs. CALHOUN's letters "on their bearing as evidence, in which consists their sole pertinence." No, we have not done that, because we are not accustomed to "comment upon evidence" during the progress of a trial. But if the *World* will wait till the trial is over, we will undertake to accommodate it. It is better to discuss letters produced in a Court of law than to forge a letter in a lady's name, and then to attack her entire family upon the strength of the forgery. Perhaps the *World* can understand that moral without the aid of an anecdote from "FENNELON"—whoever "FENNELON" may have been.

Our readers are aware that the extraordinary amendment to the nineteenth section of the Internal Revenue law, passed in 1867, reads as follows: "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of taxes shall be entertained by any Court." It is only astonishing that such provision, which seems to have been smuggled in without general knowledge of the fact, which has since more than once availed in practice to allow official authorities to extort with impunity from tax-payers that which the law itself exempts and which could evidently shield, if necessary, the most infamous injustice, has never yet been repealed. Relief has, this session, been sought in a bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means; but, from the best information, it has little chance of success, on the ground that it would "interfere with the collection of the revenue." To say that sufficient protection could not be secured to officers without so wholesale and sweeping a measure, is to admit that the science of legislation is mere bungling. As it is, the amendment shows that the old law maxim that "there is no wrong without a remedy" is in one instance unfounded in fact.

It was lately the impression that the Sultan's Government had allowed the narrow waters between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to be used by all foreign vessels coming in and going out *by night*. But the privilege only extends to those departing, and ships will not be allowed to enter the Straits in the dark, as the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed Minister MORRIS. The old proverb says that half of anything desirable is better than none of it; and, as our Ambassador has protested, and as the representatives of other Powers will also protest, very probably, it is likely the Sublime Porte will make the concession a complete one. The Turks were always slow reformers; but the old exclusiveness of the Sultan's policy is evidently fated to give way before the more cosmopolite notions of his great allies "and the rest of mankind."

They have been analyzing some whisky, gin and port wine in Stonington, Conn., and the result must be very comforting to the tipplers in and around that district. The port wine contained oxide of lead and sulphuric acid, besides various coloring and astringent drugs. Prof. SILLIMAN says of this precious decoction that it would be hard to find a "viler or more pernicious falsification of a wine or liquor than this sample." A pint bottle of whisky was found to contain sulphuric acid, lead, iron and fusel oil. The gin consisted of lead, sulphuric acid, oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, sugar, and other ingredients. Such are the liquors upon which people make merry in Connecticut. A repast of wooden hams and nutmegs, washed down with fusel oil, must be excellent for the digestion.

One of the most curious features of journalism is the ease with which the strings of provincial papers are pulled from New-York. Proprietors and editors of country papers seem to have unbounded faith in their New-York correspondents. When an attaché of any paper here loses his appointment, he straightway writes to some country journal to abuse his late colleagues, and to certify that the paper "is not what it used to be." Similar maneuvers are now going on in reference to the McFarland trial. A certain "set" are industriously "working up" the provincial journals, and thus trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The process will deserve a few words of explanation when it has been continued a little longer; in the meantime, country editors might be recommended to form their own opinions on all the circumstances connected with the pending trial, and distrust everything which comes to them from their New-York agents.

When is THOMAS JACKSON to be tried for the murder of DOUGLAS? He has been anxiously waiting for justice ever since last November, and the authorities still shamefully deny him that privilege to which every free man is entitled—a fair trial. JACKSON is being treated in a disgraceful manner, and the persons who are responsible for it must expect to be called to account very shortly in a way they will certainly not fail to comprehend. The same remarks apply to poor REAL. There he is, languishing in prison, simply because the authorities who have the power to bring his case to a conclusion will not do so. We have a right to punish prisoners, but not to torture them. Bring JACKSON and REAL to justice, or let them return to the world which they formerly adorned.

New Railroad on Long Island.

The Committee appointed a few weeks since in the interest of a railroad connecting Middle Village, Stonybrook, Setauket and Port Jefferson with New-York, and authorized to confer with the President of the Long Island Railroad in relation to connecting with that line, reported at a meeting held last week at Smithtown branch, that in their opinion the best course to pursue was to organize an independent company. The Committee had offered OLIVER CHARLICK $5,000 per mile if the Long Island Railroad would extend the Northport branch of their line through the above-named places. The report of the Committee was accepted, and a company was organized on the spot, the term of its existence to be ninety-nine years, and the capital stock to be $200,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The following persons were elected directors: Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, L. B. Smith, T. S. Seabury, J. M. Bayles, H. W. Swesey, T. S. Griffing, Jonas Smith, Nathaniel Smith, S. A. Smith, H. C. Webb, C. C. Smith, Milton Smith, Stephen Tabor, J. M. Waterbury and Wm. Snyder. It is understood that the Long Island Company will subscribe toward the stock, and on completion lease the road of the stockholders.

Personal.

Mr. C. EDWARD HABICHT, who has been for twenty-four years Consul-General of the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway at this port and was formerly a partner of Mr. SAMUEL G. WARD, the agent of Messrs. BARING BRO'S., leaves for London by the *Cuba*, on Wednesday, to take charge of the banking-house which Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., of this City, are about to open there in connection with their New-York house. Mr. HABICHT will be the resident partner abroad, where he has influential and extensive acquaintance. The name of the London house will be CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.

SAMUEL BARD, the new Governor of the Territory of Idaho, is a native of this City. He early went West, then South, where he was residing when he received his appointment. In Georgia, Mr. BARD has done a good work for Republicanism since the close of the war, through the Atlanta *Daily Era*, of which he has been editor from 1868 to the present year.

WASHINGTON.

The Struggle Over the Tariff—Special Interests Killing the Bill—San Domingo in the Senate—Resignation of Gen. Starring—Georgia—A New Military Department—Revenue Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Tariff bill will come up again in the House to-morrow, after a respite of three days, which delay has not added to the chances of final passage, but on the contrary, has increased the probability that the bill will ultimately fail. A few paragraphs about rubber are first on the list for to-morrow, and then will come the contest on pig-iron, with all the other forms of iron and steel to follow in quick succession. It is exceedingly probable that the debate on these articles will occupy an entire week, which will then leave the bill but little over half finished. In the meantime the antagonisms which have been aroused by the bill are growing more and more serious. The entire body of members from the Cotton States are now thoroughly alienated from the bill by the refusal of the House to assent to a reduction of duty on gunny-cloth and cotton-bagging. This was the only thing in the bill of which they were thoroughly desirous, and this was refused. The Ways and Means did propose to give them cotton machinery free, which they would gladly have accepted, though it was of no immediate value to them; but the New-England machinery manufacturers made such a row about that action that it was reconsidered, and now comes the additional aggravation of a defeat on the only item which would be of direct benefit to the cotton-producing interests. An informal conference of a number of Southern members, on Friday, resulted in an expression against the whole bill, and a majority of them are now evidently ready to aid in its defeat. These attempts to take care of special interests are resulting, as might have been expected, in antagonizing them against each other. The result on iron will determine finally the fate of the bill. The proposition of the Committee is to reduce the tariff on pig-iron from $9 to $7 per ton. This is resisted by the Pennsylvania men, who oppose any reduction. An effort will be made by Western men to reduce the rate still further, perhaps to five or six dollars. The prospect at present is that the Committee will be sustained in their proposition for a reduction of two dollars. The increase in the rates on steel is being industriously urged by powerful influences, but it will be most bitterly fought, and the result is exceedingly doubtful.

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

Inquiries have been received here from distinguished Republicans during the past week to know if the efforts of Gen. BUTLER to secure the consideration of the annexation of San Domingo by joint resolution of Congress were to be accepted as the expression of the desire of the President on this subject. These inquiries can be answered in the negative. The President is very desirous that annexation shall succeed, but he has all along expressed himself in favor of leaving the issue with the Senate, where the treaty has grown stronger and stronger until it now commands a very decided majority, and it may be accepted as a fact, that the President will do nothing to injure its chance of final success in that body, which many people believe would be the effect of the consideration and passage by the House of a joint resolution under existing circumstances.

THE MARSHAL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator SUMNER and Gen. BUTLER have been for some time desirous of effecting the removal of Gen. ANDREWS, present United States Marshal for Massachusetts, and of securing the appointment of Dr. PHELPS to that position. Gen. ANDREWS, however, is a very popular officer, and has been sustained by Attorney-Gen. HOAR, and yesterday that gentleman stated that the President had decided to retain Gen. ANDREWS in his position.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. STARRING.

Gen. G. A. STARRING, for a year past the agent of the United States to examine consular affairs and consular accounts, yesterday tendered his resignation to the President, and it was accepted. It is rumored in fashionable circles here that Gen. STARRING is about to marry the accomplished daughter of a distinguished Senator, and that the ceremony will take place in a few weeks.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia question again comes up in the Senate to-morrow. The amendment of Senator WILLIAMS will be again voted on when the Senate comes out of the Committee of the Whole. There is some prospect to-night that Senator POMEROY's amendment, which declares the State Government provisional, and provides for a new election in November next, will prevail. This would be a wide departure from the basis on which both Houses set out in their consideration of the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA—THE IROQUOIS.

Gen. SHERMAN has created a new department, to be called Arizona, and to embrace the Territory of that name, and as much of California as lies south of a line from the north-east corner of Arizona, with head-quarters at Fort Whipple or at Prescott. Brevet Major-Gen. STONEMAN is assigned to the command of this new department. All the officers of the general staff serving in the various Departments that have been broken up have been ordered to report to Head-quarters of the Army for re-assignment for duty....The United States steamer *Iroquois*, Commander B. L. LAW, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, after a voyage of one hundred and thirty-seven days, from Hong Kong. The officers and crew were all well.

THE TAX ON SALES.

The internal revenue receipts from the tax on sales for the first eight months of 1868–69 amounted to $5,624,744; the receipts for 1869–70 the same period are $6,169,688; showing an aggregate increase of nine and a half per cent. During the first eight months the sales were made on an average gold price of 38.70, and during the latter at an average price of 28.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The international meeting of the South American Republics, through their representatives, will take place in May, the object being to arrange terms of peace on the basis suggested by the former Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD. Spain is also interested in the arrangement, in connection with Peru and Chili.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Nothing whatever has been done with regard to reopening the *Alabama* claims question in this city. Our Government will probably await the movement of Great Britain in the premises.

GEORGIA, TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA.

A number of Georgians are still here, seeking to direct Congressional action on the Georgia bill according to their respective interests and bias. ....Those who are seeking to have action taken in Tennessee, with a view to partial reconstruction of the State, do not insist on going further than to declare the present Legislature illegal, on the ground of frauds in allowing unregistered citizens to vote, blanks having been circulated by thousands, to be filled up with the names of persons whose hands they reached....A gentleman, just returned from Richmond and Petersburg, says that good order prevails in those cities, all classes having agreed to leave the conflicting municipal questions to the arbitrament of the Court.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND MEXICO.

Gen. ROSECRANS does not seem to have much prospect of success before the Committee with his schemes in Mexico, nor with the Government of that country either. The latter is willing to encourage immigration, and to exempt from duty, for five years, the importation of mining and agricultural implements, and the settlers after that time shall become Mexican citizens; but alienation of soil is a question which cannot be entertained. The general disposition here is to avoid complications with foreign Governments, and to enter into no arrangements with them excepting so far as may promote the interests of commerce, without requiring large, if any, expenditures from the National Treasury.

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The public business was never before so far in arrears as it is the present time—after four months and a half of the session. Prehaps never before were so many bills introduced and resolutions of inquiry adopted. Seven-eighths of the

former, at least, are in the several committees. Action has been taken on many of them, but an opportunity to report them has not been afforded. No one thinks of ending the session before the 1st of July, in view of the large amount of business to be transacted.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs still have before them the Message from the President of the United States with regard to the nonpayment to American citizens by the Government of Venezuela of certain awards made by the Commission under the joint convention between the United States and that Republic. It was reported some days ago that the Committee would report a resolution recommending the Executive to take such measures as will compel a compliance with the obligations of Venezuela, which finds itself unable, owing to the revolutionary condition of that country, to pay the money, and therefore asks for further time. The official correspondence between the United States and our Minister has been printed, but this does not complete all the information in possession of the Government. Venezuela has furnished a large mass of evidence to show that unfairness characterized some of the proceedings of the Commission, and for this reason does not consider itself bound to abide by several of the awards. These documents were sent by the Department of State to the House of Representatives, and have not yet been printed. Therefore, the two sides of the question have not been considered by the Committee.

MEMORIAL AND EASTER SERVICES.

There were services this afternoon at the Metropolitan Methodist Church commemorative of the late Bishop THOMPSON, Bishop KINSLEY and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK. Addresses were delivered on the character of each respectively by Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, Rev. Mr. BROWN and Rev. Dr. GIBSON, of that denomination....Notwithstanding the heavy rain of this morning, the Easter services at the various churches were well attended.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

The Sunday concert given yesterday at Steinway Hall would assuredly have had more liberal encouragement in the matter of attendance had the weather been less inclement. Several talented artists took part in it, and a very good programme was interpreted. Mr. G. W. MORGAN presided at the organ, and played a fugue by BACH in grand style. Miss ANNA MEHLIG was heard in a solo, of which LISZT'S arrangement of the waltz in "Faust" was the theme. A serenade for four violoncellos, by FRANZ LACHNER was honored with a repeat, which the character given the composition by the quality of the instruments' tone, and by the expression and precision of the execution fully justified. Mr. W. CANDIDUS and Herr HERMANNS sang, and so did Mme. MANZOCCHI, whose rendering of "Let the Bright Seraphim," and "Ernani Involami,"—the two most difficult pieces of their order the lady could have selected—called out the approval bravery, however slight its results, deserves and commands. The most interesting portion of the bill was reserved for the close of the affair, when Miss MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS performed LISZT'S duo of "Hexameron" on two pianos. The work itself has been already written of in these columns, and except in a subsidiary andante movement does not commend itself to the ear, either by thematic beauty or felicitous treatment. But it exacts immense executive skill, energy and endurance, and when its requirements are complied with is at all events valuable as a medium for the display of the artists' merit. Both the executants last night roused the audience to positive enthusiasm Mr. S. B. MILLS won especial honors. The finish of Miss MEHLIG'S recitations has been too often alluded to here to need emphasis, but the crisp definition of every note on Mr. MILLS' keyboard—a definition as discernible in the most rapid passages as in the slowest—and the maintained vigor of his touch, lessened materially the effect of his partner's refined and faultless but less decisive manipulation of the keys. Miss MEHLIG and Mr. MILLS repeat the duet at the concert at the Academy of Music tonight, and we hope for the sake of their hearers that they will be as full of spirit as they were last evening.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

To-night, at Booth's, Mr. J. S. CLARKE acts in "The Widow Hunt" and in "Toodles." This evening, at the Olympic, the new travesty of "Macbeth" will be brought out. Capt. MAYNE REID lectures on BYRON at Steinway Hall. The concert by which the Sheltering Arms benefits takes place at the Academy to-night. The programme—a magnificent one—invites perusal, and is printed in full elsewhere. The promised performance of "L'Elisire D'Amore" at the Union League Theater occurs to-morrow. Mrs. DAVISON and many prominent amateurs take part in it.

A TOW-BOAT BLOWN UP.

The Raven Bursts her Boiler and Sinks—The Killed and Wounded—A Brave and True-Hearted Man Saves Many Lives.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 16.

At 10¾ o'clock last night the tow-boat *Raven* burst her boilers at Stewart's Landing, above the Rolling mill. Three, and perhaps all of the four boilers exploded. All day yesterday the *Raven* had been repairing her boilers. She had four of them, 25 feet long by 38 inches in diameter each, provided with two 11-inch flues. They were six years' old. Charcoal iron, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, was used in their construction. At 11 o'clock P. M. the *Raven* started out from Stewart's Landing. JOE MARTIN, one of the engineers, observed the boiler, which had been provided with a new sheet, leaking all around the seams of that sheet, and, becoming alarmed, told the Captain to head for the shore. This she was doing, and had nearly accomplished it with her tow, when the patched boiler burst, and, almost simultaneously with it, the two adjacent boilers. One hundred and forty pounds of steam was on at the time of the catastrophe, and the boilers were well supplied with water, so far as known.

With a tremendous roar the cabin, from several feet aft of the pilot house to the front, leaped into the air, amid smoke, ashes, steam and fire, and went crashing over, with the tall chimneys, into one of the barges alongside. Shrieks and groans broke out into the silence that for a moment succeeded the awful catastrophe. Men cried from beneath the wreck or moaned in helpless agony. The hull and its barges were floating down the river. In the darkness and confusion, those of the crew not disabled were stunned and bewildered. What could they do? There was no means of reaching the shore. The yawl had been blown away, and the wreck was floating into the current.

JOSHUA TUCKER, foreman in GOODHUE's stoneyard, a man of brawny limbs and stout heart, heard the roar of the explosion from his floating house moored a few hundred yards below the scene, arose from his bed, attired hastily, and with his son set out without delay to the rescue. Guided to the place by the cries for help and the moans of pain, the rowers with their skiff soon got view of the dark, floating mass from whence the dismal sounds proceeded. They found a man struggling in the water, took him to their home, gave him shelter, went back, saved another man from a grave in the Ohio, and then returned to the wreck. It was still floating down stream. With his cooler head he directed the able-bodied on board and managed to get a line ashore, and to check the progress of the barges just opposite the foot of Butler-street. Before any one could be got ashore the wreck sunk out of sight, leaving the barges afloat. Before this time JAMES KENNEDY and PETER SHARP had come to the rescue and were on the barges working to get Capt. DEWOLF from beneath the ruins. Exactly how those escaped who got ashore no one in the confusion last evening could tell.

Parties, witnesses of the catastrophe, came to our office this morning and informed us that ASA WOODWARD, pilot, and GEORGE DE WOLF, "cub"-pilot, and nephew of the Captain, were lost. A colored chamber-maid is reported lost.

Capt. De Wolf was injured in the head and left arm broken; Madison Circle, severely scalded; Reuben Sausser, fireman, eyes injured and arms and shoulders badly scalded; Elias L. Bowen, deck hand, badly bruised; George Abels, engineer, badly bruised and scalded; John Christy, fireman, slightly bruised; Sam. Finley and Leonard Brown, deck hands, slightly scalded; Levi Sausser, steward, slightly cut left side of face; Robert Decker, steward, badly hurt. Nine of the wounded were at the Good Samaritan Hospital. Allen Elshire, carpenter and watchman, scalded, not seriously; Joseph Martin, engineer, slightly scalded.

Six are missing. Some of them we may be able to give before going to press. Mr. JOSHUA TUCKER thinks the two men he rescued with his skiff are the two stewards. He did not know their names.

The *Raven* blew up at almost the identical spot where the ill-fated *Moselle* went to pieces with such fearful loss of life thirty years ago.

JOSHUA TUCKER, the big-souled, broad-shouldered man who first went to the rescue, said the first articulate sounds he heard from the wreck were the words, "For God's sake, come and help us," repeated with a half-despairing pathos that was deeply moving. This JOSHUA TUCKER, when all were saved who could be found, was scarcely able to stand from sheer exhaustion.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION WEST.

The Bible Election in Cincinnati—German Element—Negro Element—Moral Result of Negro Suffrage—The Successful Argument—The Future.

THE BEECHES, Monday, April 11, 1870.

The readers of the TIMES already know that both in Cincinnati and St. Louis the Bible in the schools has been sustained by the popular vote. The enemies of the Bible say that in Cincinnati the aggregate vote was not in favor of the Bible in schools, although a majority of Wards were carried. There is this much truth in that, that just about half the population of Cincinnati are Roman Catholics, German Free Thinkers, Rationalists and Jews. Nearly this whole body were united against the Bible in schools, but on the most opposite and inconsistent grounds. The Free Thinker hates the Bible and wants to get rid of it altogether, while the Catholic admits the authority of the Bible, and don't care anything about it in the public schools, (see the *Tablet, Freeman's Journal* and other authorities,) but wants it out of the schools that he may then claim a portion of the public money to teach Romanism in his schools, as he has actually got it in New-York; for he knows that this is logically and inevitably the destruction of the schools. It is the union of the extremes to defeat Protestantism. They never had so advantageous a position for the conflict, as they had in Cincinnati. There is no town in the United States where there is so large a proportion of the German freethinking element, but, most fortunately, the Germans are a thinking people, and they were not all misled; in future they are not likely to be misled at all. It takes a little teaching to show them that Rome is at the bottom of the whole difficulty; but, when they get all the facts, they see it and will act on it. Another element, though a very small one in Cincinnati, was some educated, intelligent well-meaning Protestants who thought that the Bible and religion were such holy, sacred things, they ought to be kept out of the common schools and cared for only by churches and Sunday-schools. This is the Romanistic ground entirely, and I should be of their opinion also if I knew what to do with the thousands of poor, houseless, ignorant children, who have no churches to go to. What is to be done with them? What are public schools for? There is here and there a Presbyterian who thinks it a good thing to get a share of the public money for his church and schools, and let them grow up fenced round with a Presbyterian fence, and kept safe in their own paddock. Christianity is for the whole world, and not for Judea, or Rome, or Geneva only. The Bible is the symbolical book of Christianity, and Christianity is the religion of the American people. The tactics of Rome on that point were admirable. Rome assumes that the people are Christians, and therefore, if it can get the Bible (their symbolical book) out of the schools then the other sects will be willing to take a portion of the public money in order to teach Christian schools—their own. When that is done the whole foundation of the public schools is taken away, and the schools are destroyed. It may be asked why should Rome, more than other sects, be so anxious to destroy the schools? Because two-thirds of the poor, ignorant, houseless children I spoke of are the children of Roman Catholics, and by going to the public schools are, the priests say, led away and perverted.

There was another element introduced into the Cincinnati election which was of importance, and in the future will be of supreme importance. It is the negro element. The number of votes given by negroes there was not very great, but it was large enough to turn a closely contested election. I doubt whether any negro votes were given to the anti-Bible ticket; but, if there were, not one in twenty was so given. Those who think the negroes are not intelligent enough to discern and act upon clear convictions, are as much deluded as they were upon the question of Slavery. No part of the community sees more clearly what they are about, and what they mean, than the negroes. They have been taught, by the hardest and bitterest of experience, who it is and what it is opposes them. They know that the Bible teaches them human rights and human freedom, and they know that the Republicans, acting on that great principle, have given them freedom: hence they vote for the Bible and the Republicans with unexampled unanimity, and they are likely to do so. Here we come to a grand and conclusive fact, which I believe the newspapers have not yet noticed. We have given votes to five millions of Africo-Americans, which at once become a set-off to five millions of Europo-Romanists. This is the grandest moral fact in the great moral and political drama which we have enacted. By one grand act of political justice we have raised up a new element for good in the great conflicts of the future. We have at least neutralized the Roman Catholic influence in the politics of the country. But I must come back to the nature of the argument employed, because I think it will be useful in the future of this great school conflict, if, indeed, those who have failed now choose to continue it. The argument on the Bible side was this:

1. The movement against the Bible is wholly a sectarian movement instituted by the Catholics to get the public money for their own schools. This was evident on the state of facts. 2. If the Romanists succeed in this, it follows (as admitted by the Catholic papers, and as is practised in New-York,) the other sects must have their share, and thus nearly all the school money is employed in sectarian schools. 3. That when sectarian schools are so founded at the public expense, and embracing nearly all the real supporters of education, the public schools will no longer have supporters and must be destroyed. 4. That the argument for the consciences of a few, is a fallacy which defeats itself, for it is the conscience (in regard to the whole community) of a minority; and if the Bible is to be put out of schools for the conscience of a few, it must be put in for the conscience of the many. But, as the Bible is the symbolical book of Christianity, conscience, has in fact, nothing to do with it. 5. The American nation is a Christian nation; to deny the Bible is to deny the main fact in its moral and religious existence. It is to deny the great principles on which WASHINGTON declared this Republic to exist.

This argument is undeniable and irrefutable. The main part of it rests on the avowals and declarations of the Roman Catholics themselves. In Cincinnati, the conflict was on the primary steps in this movement; but in New-York you have got to the last step but one. You have already divided the public money, and you have only to go one step more, and your schools will be destroyed. Politicians may bow for a time to the hierarchy of Rome; freethinkers may side with Romanists for a time; conservative Protestants may treat the school question as they did Slavery, and compromise a little longer, but the day of wrath is coming. There is behind priest and politician, behind conservatives and compromises, an American people, whose mind, once roused to action, moves with sudden and decisive energy to its purpose. The great American people have been educated to believe the Bible to be the law-book of Heaven, and they bow with reverence to the law and the God of their fathers. They will pardon much in false and foreign ideas, but to imposition and usurpation they will pardon nothing.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Size of Atoms.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, who contributes an important paper on the "Size of Atoms" to this week's *Nature*, thus sums up: "The four lines of argument which I have now indicated lead all to substantially the same estimate of the dimensions of molecular structure. Jointly they establish, with what we cannot but regard as a very high degree of probability, the conclusion that in any ordinary liquid, transparent solid, or seemingly opaque solid, the mean distance between the centers of contiguous molecules is less than the hundred-millionth, and greater than the two thousand-millionth, of a centimetre. To form some conception of the degree of coarse-grainedness indicated by this conclusion, imagine a rain-drop, or a globe of glass as big as a pea, to be magnified up to the size of the earth, each constituent molecule to be magnified in the same proportion. The magnified structure would be coarser grained than a heap of small shot, but probably less coarse grained than a heap of cricket-balls." The importance of this conclusion can hardly be overestimated.

TENNESSEE.

The New Constitution—When and How It Becomes a Law—Coming Elections—Railroad Investigation Committee—The Knoxville Chronicle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 14, 1870.

Returns from the different counties of the State, official and reported, make the majority for the new Constitution over sixty thousand. It is, therefore, the supreme law of the State. The ordinance adopted by the Convention provides that the County Court Clerks of the various counties shall certify to the "President of the Convention" an accurate statement of the votes cast for or against the new Constitution. Upon the receipt of said returns it is further provided that it shall be the duty of the Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and President of the Convention, "or any two of them," to compare the votes cast in said election, and if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast for and against the new Constitution were for the new Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and President, or any two of them, to append to the Constitution a certificate of the result of the votes, "from which time the Constitution shall be established as the Constitution" of Tennessee, and the Governor shall make proclamation of the result. It will be seen from these provisions that care has been taken so that the establishment of the Constitution by the formal closing acts shall not be frustrated by any possible defection on the part of the Governor or those opposed to it. But it is provided that the appending of the certificate of any two of the officers named, giving the result of the election—which is one of the last acts to make binding this new instrument—shall be proclaimed by the Governor. Suppose Gov. SENTER should act in concert with those aiming at a reconstruction of the State, and refuse to recognize this last election, or make the proclamation of the appending of the certificate of his two associates, how would the final establishment of the new Constitution be legally made known? These are questions suggested by the tenor of the recent dispatches from Washington, indicating that Gov. SENTER will probably favor reconstruction. But it would probably be held here that a publication from President BROWN and Speaker THOMAS of their action in the premises would be such a notice as intended by the Convention, and would secure the final establisment of the new Constitution.

STATE OFFICERS.

By the first section of the schedule it is provided that the Governor of the State, the members of the General Assembly, and all officers elected at or after the general election of March, 1870, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution. Officers appointed by the Courts shall be filled by appointment, to be made and to take effect during the first term of the Court held by Judges elected under this Constitution. All other officers shall vacate their places thirty days after the day fixed for the election of their successors under this Constitution. By section 3 every officer in the State is required within twenty days after the ratification of this Constitution is proclaimed to take an oath to support the same or vacate his office. The great bulk of the officers now in the State must therefore submit to a new contest or be succeeded. On the first Thursday of August next we elect judicial and other civil officers. There are to be chosen six Judges of the Supreme Court, two from each Grand Division of the State; one Judge and Attorney-General for each Judicial Circuit; one Chancellor for each Chancery Division; Magistrates without number, and in some counties Sheriff's clerks and trustees. No nominations have yet been made for the Supreme Bench. Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON and JAS. W. DEADERICK, Esq., will probably be the candidates of the Democracy for East Tennessee. Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON will be one from Middle Tennessee. Who the other candidates will be from that division is uncertain. West Tennessee has hundreds who aspire to the place, and it is yet unknown who will be chosen. The Republicans will probably nominate the gentlemen now on the Bench, but they will constitute a forlorn hope, unless from the multiplicity of candidates on the other side some of them should succeed.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The Legislature, just before adjourning, appointed a committee to investigate alleged railroad corruption. The Committee is now in session in this city, and have examined quite a number of witnesses. What they will do is yet uncertain. If they have come merely to go through an empty form, it will be worse than though they had made no attempt at investigation, for the people will not be satisfied. They know that there has been corruption somewhere, and they expect the Committee to develop it. Some of our best citizens have been examined, and an opportunity seems to have been given to make proof. One thing is certain. This present Legislature has proved itself about as dilatory and incompetent a body as could well be convened, and in their desperation—for they now seem to realize the estimation in which they are held—they may really do something which will entitle them to receive the thanks of the people. Their report will be looked for with interest.

THE KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* is the title of a new Republican paper just started in this city by Messrs. RULE & TARWATER, both of whom served with credit in the Union army—one of them shows the loss of a leg as proof of his gallantry. The paper starts with ample capital and a fine subscription list, and will certainly succeed. As a means of advertising it will be found excellent, and it deserves the encouragement and patronage of every Northern man who sympathizes with the Union people of East Tennessee. The *Chronicle* will be published as a daily after the 1st of May, and will doubtless meet with the encouragement it deserves, for the Republicans of East Tennessee feel the need of such an enterprise. OMEGA.

Anti-Juarez Rumors in Mexico.

The editor of the San Antonio *Herald*, under date of April 2, reports the visit of Mr. A. S. ADDIS, an American resident of the State of Chihuahua. "Mr. ADDIS," says the editor, "tells us that it is charged against JUAREZ in Mexico by his enemies, and believed by enemies and friends alike, that a secret treaty has been made between the United States and JUAREZ for the sale of Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the former; that the treaty was conducted while SEWARD was in the City of Mexico last Winter; that when JUAREZ presented the treaty for ratification or approval to the Mexican Congress that body refused to sign the same, whereupon the late war broke out which has been put down by JUAREZ, who has thus carried the treaty by a successful war. Mr. ADDIS has great faith that we are soon to acquire Northern Mexico, as well as a very high opinion of the acquisition itself."

Military Changes.

The following is the general order making assignments to the command of the Military Divisions and Departments:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1870.

General Order No. 41.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes in departments and commands are hereby announced:

First—Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific, his head-quarters to be at San Francisco, Cal.

Second—The Department of Alaska will be discontinued after the 1st of July, 1870, and the Territory will be attached to the Department of the Columbia, to the command of which Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby is assigned, his head-quarters to be at Portland, Oregon.

Third—A new department is hereby created, to be styled "Department of Arizona," to embrace the Territory of that name, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona to Point Conception, head-quarters at Prescott or Fort Whipple, Arizona; and Colonel and Brevet Major-Gen. George Stoneman is assigned to command according to his brevet rank of Major-General.

Fourth—Brevet Major-Gen. John Pope is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri, when vacated by Gen. Schofield, and will establish the head-quarters of the Department at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Fifth—The Department of the Lakes, after the 1st of June, will be enlarged so as to embrace the northern frontier as far east as Lake Champlain, with head-quarters at Detroit, Mich.; and Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. P. St. George Cook is assigned to the command.

Sixth—After June 1, the Department of Virginia will be discontinued, and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the East, Brevet Major-Gen. I. McDowell commanding, head-quarters at New-York City.

Seventh—The Department of the Cumberland will be discontinued after June 1, and the territory and troops therein will be attached to and form part of the Department of the South, Brevet Major-Gen. TERRY, commanding, head-quarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth—The officers of the general staff serving in the departments that are hereby discontinued, after [illegible] ment to-day. By command of Gen. SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The Spurious Louisiana State Warrants—Particulars of the Arrest of James Mushaway.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 12.

JAMES MUSHAWAY, whose name has on several occasions figured conspicuously in the charges against Ex-Auditor G. M. WICKLIFFE, was arrested yesterday, charged with being an accessory before and after the fact to a felony, under the following circumstances:

A nephew of Mr. JACOB STRAUSS, money-broker, came to Capt. SCHREIBER and told him that on Saturday night last, Ex-Auditor WICKLIFFE came to his uncle's residence and negotiated for the sale of $150,000 in warrants, which he delivered to Mr. STRAUSS, at the rate of 95c. on the dollar. He received from Mr. STRAUSS $71,000 cash and a check for $19,000 on the Southern Bank. Mr. WICKLIFFE said, that he would call on Monday, or send his messenger, Mr. MUSHAWAY, for the balance of $45,000. On Monday the check was presented at the Southern Bank for collection by Mr. WILLIAM CARR, a bank officer, and refused by the cashier, who informed Mr. CARR that the payment of the check had been stopped. Mr. CARR went over to Mr. STRAUSS and told him about the stoppage of the payment. He had been given the check by a person who wanted it cashed in large bills, and had promised him to pay him a commission for the collection. Mr. STRAUSS, it is said, told Mr. CARR that he had ordered the payment to be stopped, because he knew something was wrong about it.

Capt. SCHREIBER and Officer SINCLAIR went at once to the office of Mr. STRAUSS and were told by Mr. STRAUSS that he expected Mr. WICKLIFFE or Mr. MUSHAWAY between 12 and 2 o'clock. He had shown, in the meantime, the warrants which he had purchased from WICKLIFFE to Auditor GRAHAM, who at once pronounced them to be worthless, they having not been registered according to law.

Mr. MUSHAWAY appeared shortly afterward, stopped at the door of Mr. STRAUSS' office, and looked up and down the street. Mr. STRAUSS handed him an envelope which MUSHAWAY supposed contained the said $45,000, but which the ingenious broker had filled with a check on the Citizens' Bank, dated 1867, payable to B for $0,000, and not signed, and also with two blank deposits on the Southern Bank. Capt. SCHREIBER and Officer SINCLAIR, who had been stationed at the Crescent billiard saloon, stepped out and arrested MUSHAWAY.

When searched at the Central Station on Lafayette-street, an envelope was found on his person, given him by Mr. STRAUSS, with the above blanks, and sealed with red sealing-wax, stamped STRAUSS; addressed to G. M. W.

But this was not all. Mr. MUSHAWAY had also an envelope addressed to G. M. WICKLIFFE, containing two large posters of the Louisiana Lottery, with the prizes drawn on it, and $15,000, viz.: ten $1,000 bills, National Treasury notes, and a check for $5,000.

Mr. STRAUSS went to the Fourth District Court, and before A. WAGNER, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Court, swore to an affidavit that G. M. WICKLIFFE, being indebted to him for $71,000, was hiding himself to avoid being cited, and requested that certain moneys belonging to said WICKLIFFE should be sequestered. On giving bond in the sum of $107,000, Judge THEARD issued an order on Sheriff MAXWELL to sequester the $15,000 in the hands of the Police. Deputy Sheriff GAUDETTE went to the station and requested Mr. BIEGANSKY, the clerk, to turn over to him the $15,000 taken from Mr. MUSHAWAY. He was referred to Capt. SCHREIBER, who gave him the money and took a receipt for it.

Thus Mr. STRAUSS, by the exertions of Capt. SCHREIBER and Officer SINCLAIR, has recovered the $15,000 when he never thought of MUHSAWAY having it in his possession. As he has the check stopped which he gave to WICKLIFFE for $19,000, he is still out $56,000 in cash, for which he holds $150,000 in worthless warrants.

The prisoner will be examined on the above charge before Recorder HOUGHTON this morning, when a regular affidavit will be made against him.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Commemorative Services in St. Philip's P. E. Church, Colored.

Services commemorative of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment were held last evening in St. Philip's P. E. Church, colored, in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker. The communion table was decked with flowers appropriate to Easter Day, and over it hung the United States flag, surmounted by the motto "Trust in God." After the reading of the evening service, the pastor read the official proclamation of Secretary FISH, proclaiming the Fifteenth Amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land, and also the message of President GRANT to Congress in relation to the same subject.

Rev. Dr. WASHBURN then preached the sermon of the occasion, taking as his text the twenty-eighth verse of the twenty-second chapter of Acts: "With a great price obtained I this freedom." He had been invited, he said, to join with them in thanks to Almighty God for this great act of national justice. It was an act in which not only the colored people had an interest, but also the whole nation—not an act of emancipation for them alone, but for the whole land. No stronger evidence of the existence of a Divine Ruler could be found than the late war, which has resulted so gloriously for the colored race. This Easter Eve the Savior of men could look down on no more glorious sight than that which they now celebrated. Though the words of Paul might be used by other peoples and other races at various periods of the world, yet by none could they be more truly uttered than by the colored people of this nation. This great work seemed like a dream. Not fifty years—a single generation only—had passed since the first whisper of emancipation was uttered. He remembered, when a youth, the first contemned efforts of GARRISON and THOMPSON; and at the same time he, himself, became one of a society in Cambridge to promote the cause, but then only to receive insult and vituperation. The preacher traced the history of abolitionism from that time through the Free-soil movement, the angry contests in the halls of Congress between the enemies and friends of liberty, until the South finally rebelled and the decisive contest began. Even then there was a feeling that the rebellion might be put down without making slavery an issue, and that afterward it might in some way be disposed of. Then, when the proclamation of the great friend of the race (LINCOLN) was sent abroad, it was laughed to scorn by many, but soon the nation adopted it, and gave it practical effect. The rebellion collapsed, liberty triumphed, and the rights of man were secured. And at last, after delays and disappointments, this Fifteenth Amendment placed the seal of irrevocable reality on the dream of half a century. And at what a price had this liberty been bought! Thousands of bloody graves, private discord and public strife, kindred arrayed against kindred, seas of blood and untold sorrows. This is the price paid for your liberty, he said, and I pray it may never be necessary to pay such a price again. Now that it has been obtained, it becomes proper to consider how it shall be used. The history of the colored race in this country really begins now. What is this privilege they have obtained? It is the mere right, at certain periods, to deposit in a vase a piece of paper with certain names on it. That, however, alone will not make them happy, wise or virtuous. The grand necessity is the cultivation of education, the pursuit of industry, the promotion of good order and social elevation, to seek the will of God and do it. In these things, and in these alone, can the full fruition of the great boon now conferred be realized. Liberty does not mean the liberty to do as they please; it is the right to labor for the best interest of their families, the community and the nation. In conclusion, he urged them to cultivate moral habits in their families, honesty in their dealings with each other, temperance and piety, adherence to the principles of freedom, the public school system and the religion of Christ, so that they might be good citizens, and above all, citizens of Christ, by whom if made free, then were they free indeed.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

Attempt to Murder a Young Lady—A Fashionable Wedding that Did Not Come Off—The Residence of Gov. Randolph Beseiged by a Jilted Lover.

A young lady who has been staying the past few weeks with the family of Gov. RANDOLPH, at Morristown, N. J., was attacked recently by a young man from Brooklyn, who made a desperate attempt to kill her. The affair has created intense excitement among those who have heard the circumstances, and inquiries regarding the cause of the young man's animosity have developed the following facts, which show that the course of fashionable courtship does not always run smooth:

A few months ago the young lady—whose name is withheld for obvious reasons—was engaged to be married to the would-be murderer, and received his visits at her father's house in Brooklyn, where the wedding was to take place. The father of the lady is a man of great wealth, and of a high position in society, in the highest circles of which the expectant bridegroom also moved. The former was a General in the Union army during the late war, and bears a name eminent for military services. During the engagement, and even up to two days before the time at which the marriage was to take place, the engaged couple were, to all appearances, supremely happy, receiving the congratulations of their friends, who gave unnumbered valuable presents to the lady. The General was not less attentive to his daughter's happiness. Apartments were fitted up under the paternal roof—the furnishing of which cost $6,000—for the young couple, whose monograms marked every piece of the rich furniture. Elaborate preparations were made for the wedding, invitations were issued, and no one for a moment entertained a doubt of its fulfilment. Two days before the day fixed upon the young lady discovered that her promised husband, although a man of excellent family and high reputation, was a libertine—a person with whom she could not consent to [illegible] immediately broke the [illegible] that scandal could say concerning the strange termination of the wedding arrangements, and ordered her suitor never to appear before her again. But he did appear, begging her to marry him. Upon her repeated refusal, and the scornful words which she is said to have used toward him, he attempted to stab her in her father's house. She escaped, and being again threatened with death at his hands, she left the city secretly, telling only her parents her destination, and went to Morristown to visit the family of Gov. RANDOLPH. Her suitor, by some means, learned her whereabouts and presented himself at the door of the Governor's mansion a few days ago, demanding admission. Having seen him approaching, the lady gave orders to bar the doors, and he found his efforts to obtain entrance fruitless. Then he attempted to break the doors and finally, it is stated, fired at the lady through the window. He is said to have been seen since this occurrence, lying in wait for her near the house, and a guard has been stationed in the grounds to capture him if he makes another appearance.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cuyler in the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Yesterday evening Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, delivered a discourse entitled "Hands off the Public Schools." He selected for his text the sixth verse of fourth chapter of Deuteronomy, "Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people." He commenced with sundry reminiscences of his juvenile experience of public schools, referring to the thorough republican equality by which they were characterized and the absence of any sectarian obstacle to their entire usefulness. He characterized our public schools as the peculiar glory of the Republic, and referred to the admiration which our educational system excited in the minds of intelligent foreigners. An ignorant democracy, he said, was merely a vast outspread despotism, and that the man was not fit to vote who could not read the ballot he deposited, which might rule their destinies and his. Public schools he judged to be a vital necessity for the preservation of this Union. We had perils enough to face in the absorption of a heterogeneous population without allowing the public schools to be displaced to suit a Pope, a priest or a politician. It was now proposed to make a departure from the uniform policy relating to the public schools. This was by no means a new attempt. Thirty years ago concessions had been made to the sectarian prejudices of the Roman Catholics. But the concessions then made, though perfectly just and called for, were found insufficient to satisfy the party that demanded them. In these days, the question has been again raised whether God's word shall be used in our schools. He thought that among intelligent Protestants there could be but one reply to such a question. But even clergymen of the City had been found to say, rather give up the Bible than the public schools. His reply was, give up neither. Keep the Bible for the sake of the school, and the school for the sake of the people. It was not a question of admitting the Bible, it was a question of excluding it. They could not reason about the admission of the Bible as they would about an ordinary text-book. It was not merely as the daily Press put it, because the Bible contained the poetry of Job and the sublime utterances of Isaiah that it was a fit book to be used in our schools. Though it contained these and much more, it must be looked at as the revelation of God to man, and if any hierarchy chose to keep this revelation from its subjects, it could do so at its peril, but he for one would not stand by and see its expulsion from the schools in which he had received his earliest views of truth. They could teach no sound morality that had not its origin in the Bible, and if they admitted a part of it, why not the whole. He could not conceive what possible harm the children of either Jew or Roman Catholic could incur from their contact with Bible teaching. By all means let all sectarian teaching be kept studiously out of our public schools, but the Book which all Christian sects admitted, he could see no reason to exclude. As to version, he would admit any version, Douay or otherwise, that was most agreeable to the majority, but the Book in one form or other, he would certainly retain. He proceeded to examine some of the arguments for excluding the Bible. He said that the Roman Catholics comprised but one-fourth of the population of this Union, and yet, they demanded a revolution. Suppose the Bible excluded. Millions of Protestants would be offended and alienated, and he believed that not a single Romanist ecclesiastic would be satisfied. The leading men of that Church desired to revolutionize the public schools of America. They wished that either they should be relieved from all taxation for their support, or that a portion of the money raised should be applied to the support of their own schools. It was their consistent doctrine that education fell within the province of spiritual not of secular authority. The Catholic solution of the problem was—let there be no taxation for any schools whatever. Their motto was, take care of your children, and we shall take care of our own. The Popish platform means death to the public schools as the schools for the whole people. It pained him to say these things, as he desired to keep clear of sectarian bitterness, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that it was so. The American Government never has recognized any sect in its public policy, and he and they meant that it never should recognize as the established Church of the common country a religion that owed allegiance to a foreign Power. [At this stage the eloquence of the preacher elicited an involuntary outburst of applause from the audience.] He concluded with an eloquent comparison of the stand they had made when our National Union was attacked and the stand they intended to make in the defense of the public school system.

A WEALTHY CLERGYMAN.

The Will of Rev. Dr. McClintock—An Estate Worth $150,000 to be Divided.

The will of Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Morris County, New-Jersey, last week. Commencing life in straightened circumstances, and engaged always in "preaching and teaching," he found time to compile works upon educational and theological subjects, the sale of which brought him a considerable income. Careful investments increased his gains, so that he was at the time of his death worth about $150,000.

The will, which is dated May 31, 1861, commences as follows: "I, JOHN MCCLINTOCK, minister of the Gospel and President of Drew Theological Seminary, being of sound mind but of uncertain health, do make this my last will and testament, in the name of Almighty God, in whose mercy I humbly trust through the redemption of Jesus Christ, His son."

The property of the testator, real and personal, is bequeathed to JAMES BISHOP, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.; JAMES W. MARSHALL, of Bound Brook, and J. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, of New-York, in trust for the family, of whom the last-named executor is a member. To Mrs. CATHERINE MCCLINTOCK, wife of the deceased, the will secures $1,600 per annum during life; to ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, a brother, "who is ill and unable to support himself," $600 per annum; to a daughter, ANNIE PURDY MCCLINTOCK, an annuity of $600; to his sisters, JANE and MARTHA GRAYDON, annuities of $250 and $150; to a step-daughter, MARIA J. EMORY, and a step-son, JOHN EMORY, (children of the late Bishop EMORY, of the M. E. Church,) annuities of $200 each; to the testators and their children, J. EMORY MCCLINTOCK and Mrs. MARTHA A. LONGACRE, annuities of $500 each. After provision is made for these payments the will bequeaths to J. EMORY MCCLINTOCK $1,000, and if a balance is left after investments are made to secure the annuities and this cash legacy, it must be applied to the increase of the annuities.

An explanatory paragraph is added to that containing these bequests showing that Mrs. MCCLINTOCK and her children by a former husband, Bishop EMORY, had separate incomes of their own, and that other members of the family had already received legacies from the testator amounting to a considerable sum.

Attached to the will is a schedule of the property left by the testator. First upon the list is the literary property. Copyrights of four Latin and Greek text-books (familiar to all students) are estimated to be worth $1,000 per annum. The copyright of the three published volumes of the *Cyclopedia* is set down at at a valuation of $25,000 or $30,000 per annum. The manuscripts for the volumes not yet published are worth, by the estimate of the author, $15,000. His manuscripts and collections for a biography of Bishop ASBURY are held to be worth $600. Among the effects of the deceased are many other valuable manuscripts, which are left to be published under the supervision of J. EMORY MCCLINTOCK and Rev. Drs. FOSTER and NADAL of Drew Theological Seminary.

The other property left by the testator consists of real estate and mortgages upon property in Bergen, N. J., stocks and bonds of iron, insurance, gas, railroad, gold mining and oil companies, United States bonds, and notes made by persons to whom money had been loaned.

The doctor's library is an extremely valuable one, worth, according to his estimate, $8,000. He bequeaths to his wife one hundred volumes, to be selected by her, and to his children, brothers and sisters, each fifty volumes. He then directs that it be sold to the Drew Theological Seminary for $5,000.

Poor German Children—What the Children's Aid Society is Doing for Them.

The Children's Aid Society carries on its work of humanity among the poor children of New-York, without distinction of creed or race, and it often happens that particular nationalities among the lowest class come under its fostering care. It has sustained for fifteen years a large Industrial School for destitute German children in the Eastern section of the City. This school contains 400 children, all Germans, who are taught common English branches, German, sewing and crocheting, &c., are fed at noon, and clothed and provided with shoes when sufficient means are afforded. The children are exceedingly poor, and at the present time are suffering much from want of shoes, clothes and food. The annual expenses of the school are some $8,000. For about ten years the Trustees of the Society have received no help from our German citizens for these needy children. This industrial school is located at No. 272 Second-street, near Avenue C. Contributions for its aid and encouragement may be sent to the President, Treasurer or Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

Singular Story of an Escape Inmate of an Asylum.

Last evening a well dressed woman, who gave her name as Mrs. ANN BLACKBURN, was accommodated with lodgings at the Newark Police Station. She stated that she escaped on Saturday from the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, where she had been incarcerated by her family. Her home was in Hoboken, according to her statement, where her mother and brothers, named STEWART, now reside. She states that, some time ago she received by legacy a large amount of property, which her relatives were anxious to obtain, and that for this purpose they caused her to be placed in the Asylum. Her story was told with straightforward calmness, and she appeared but little like a lunatic. Chief of Police PECKWELL will investigate the case, and notify the authorities of Blackwell's Island.

Attempted Suicide in Newark.

A German artisan employed by a Mr. MEYER, manufacturer, at No. 294 Market-street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by bleeding himself to death. He had some difficulty in getting his pay of his employer, who has been involved in some pecuniary difficulties. He went to MEYER'S house, where he boarded, on Saturday night, and locking himself in his room cut his neck on both sides, and his wrists, with the intention of bleeding to death. Before he had concluded his sanguinary operations a fellow-workman burst into the room and saved him.

Strike on the Belt Railroad.

The drivers and several of the conductors on the Belt Railroad went on strike yesterday because the President, Mr. TUCKER, of New Court-house celebrity, had ordered an extra trip for each car. The strikers declared war against those who remained at work. The result was that a large force of Police was ordered out, and made a number of arrests of parties found interfering with the running of the cars. There were some few hard knocks exchanged, and not more than one-third of the usual number of cars were running. The Police escaped with a soaking.

Probable Homicide in Jersey City.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS MALONEY was stabbed and probably fatally injured at the corner of North Third and Grove streets, Jersey City. MICHAEL GALVIN, who lives in a small house near the corner, was quarreling with MICHAEL WELCH, when MALONEY came up and interfered. GALVIN drew his knife, turned upon MALONEY and stabbed him once in the groin and once in the back. GALVIN was almost immediately arrested and is now held to answer. Dr. REED attended the wounded man and pronounces him in great danger.

Shot by Mistake.

At a late hour Saturday night PETER CONNELL, of No. 4 Greenwich-street, was shot when near his house, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He was taken to the office of Dr. SHINE, No. 20 Greenwich-street, where his injury was attended to, and he was then sent home. He said he knew the person who fired the shot, but as it was not intended for him he refused to give any information, and therefore no arrest was made.

Tiffany & Co.,

SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS, NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, FACTORY NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST., ARE DAILY RECEIVING, OF THEIR OWN MAKE, NEW PATTERNS, IN STERLING SILVER, OF FORKS, SPOONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.

COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PIECES IN GILT, PARCEL-GILT, AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.

OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.

—Advertisement.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.*—Advertisement.*

Rhododendrons.

There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen and hardy; its flowers superb beyond description. For these and other varieties of trees, shrubs, roses, &c., address PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.*—Advertisement.*

If Your Throat is Sore, or you are annoyed by a constant cough, use promptly Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation and so give the diseased parts a chance. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

Caution.—Audacious Counterfeit!

The reputation which, for many years, has attached to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the STANDARD TONIC OF THE AGE, and the large demand for the article, not only in the United States but elsewhere, have provoked the cupidity of the COUNTERFEITING TRIBE, and it has been extensively SIMULATED and IMITATED by unscrupulous sharpers.

The most daring counterfeit of said article which has been attempted has recently come to our knowledge. The engraved steel label on bottles containing the genuine Bitters, with its beautiful vignette of St. George and the Dragon, its shield, containing a warning against counterfeiters, and its note of hand for "one cent" at the foot, signed with our firm name, has been copied so closely that the fraud can only be detected on a minute inspection. The dark label is also well counterfeited, and the wording on both the imitation and the genuine are precisely the same, the difference being simply in the execution of the work; that of the imitation being somewhat coarser than the genuine. Other counterfeits are on the market, which are in all particulars the same as described above, with the exception of a slight difference in the spelling of our name.

In addition to the above, these counterfeiters have gone so far in some instances as to place a strip of paper over the cork and fasten to the neck of the bottle, on which is a vignette, and otherwise printed to resemble the general appearance of our proprietary United States revenue stamp, but upon inspection will disclose the absence of the figure "4," and the words "four cents," also "United States Internal Revenue," all of which, together with additional wording, appear on our genuine stamp. The public are, therefore, especially warned against these new COUNTERFEITS, and are advised to purchase HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS only of houses whose integrity is above suspicion. The true specific is sold in bottles exclusively—never in bulk.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

White Teeth.

DR. JOHNSON'S delicious AMERICAN TOOTH-POWDER is the most delightful mouth-cleaner and teeth-preserver in existence. The best chemists have used it thirty years. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 111 East 12th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

House-Cleaning Made Easy by the Use of PYLE'S "O. K." Soap. There is none like it for general household purposes. All the best grocers sell it. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

AL BURTIS.—At his residence, Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, April 14, Rev. JOHN AL BURTIS, in the 75th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st. His relatives and friends, also friends of his sons, C. K. and C. W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

BROWNING.—On Thursday afternoon, April 14, ELEANOR BROWNING, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 407 West 34th-st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BAXTER.—On Saturday evening, April 16, EDGAR BAXTER, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, John C. Baxter, and his uncle, F. P. Schoals, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 240 West 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 16, CHARLES A., son of the late John T. Clapp, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Lafferts-st., on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock.

DWIGHT.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, April 15, ELLEN BOYD DWIGHT, widow of the late Theodore Dwight, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 62 Harrison-st., on Monday, April 18, at 3 P. M.

GRAY.—In Newburyport, on Tuesday afternoon, April 12, MARY E., only child of Susan and the late Samuel Gray, of this City, aged 24 years.

HADDEN.—On Sunday evening, April 17, of consumption, JAMES E. HADDEN, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Florence, Italy, on Thursday, April 14, S. DRAPER LEWIS, eldest son of Henry and Fanny H. Lewis, of Philadelphia, in the 20th year of his age.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, April 14, Mrs. FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LIVINGSTON, widow of Henry A. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Reformed Church in Poughkeepsie, on Monday, April 18, at 1½ P. M.

POWERS.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on Saturday, April 16, MARY EGBERT, wife of Ten Eyck Powers, of this City.

Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

VAN BOSKERCK.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., on Saturday, April 16, JOANNA MANTON VAN BOSKERCK, widow of the late John Van Boskerck, of this City.

Funeral services at Kinderhook on Monday afternoon, 18th inst.

WEBSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 16, CHARLES ASHLEY, only child of Adelbert A. and Annie Webster, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Marcy-av., first house from Fulton-av.

WHITNEY.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, April 16, in the 84th year of her age, HENRIETTA F. WHITNEY, widow of the late Eli Whitney, and daughter of the late Pierrepont Edwards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.

The subscriber will remove to NO. 513 BROADWAY, UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, ABOUT MAY 1.

And is now selling

FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each. SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SILVER-PLATED WARE at half the usual prices. FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES. SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

for sale at greatly reduced prices. Also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

```
A.—
NNN      NNN YYY     YYY   SSSSSSS
NNNN     NNN  YYY   YYY  SSSSSSSSSS
NNNNN    NNN  YYY   YYY  SSSS     SSSS
NNNNNN   NNN   YYY YYY   SSSS      SSS
NNNNNN   NNN   YYYYYY      SSSS
NNN NN  NNN     YYYYY        SSSS
NNN NN  NNN     YYYY           SSSS
NNN  NNNNN       YYY             SSSS
NNN  INNNN       YYY      SSSS   SSSS
NNN   NNNN       YYY      SSSS   SSSS
NNN   NINN       YYY       SSSSSSSSSS
NNN    NNN       YYY         SSSSSSS
```

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.

Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my written signature is on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent,

Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.

ONLY DEPOT, NO. 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY, No. 130 2d-av., corner 8th-st.

A popular course of twelve lectures to ladies on physiology and hygiene will be given at the College by distinguished physicians, commencing TUESDAY, April 19, at 4 P. M. Tickets and programmes at G. P. PUTNAM & SON'S bookstore, 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY.

WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENTERTAINING CONTENTS, THE APRIL PARTS OF THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG, AND GOOD WORDS.

*** For sale by all periodical dealers. For prospectus, club rates, &c., address the publishers

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY for May contains the following articles, many of which are illustrated: Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa, with portrait and character; Knowing, or Man and the World; The Man in the Moon; Superstitions of Different Tribes and Nations; Sketches from China; The Color of his Eyes; Mark M. Pomeroy; Peter Crisp's Spectacles; Charles P. Sykes; Eminent Engravers; Yale Sketches; Growing in Grace; Honesty; An Assassin and his Victim—Prince Pierre Bonaparte and Victor Noir; "I Can't," for the Boys; Young Womanhood in America; Eleanor Kirk at the Five Points; To Dahomey and Back; Surnames and their Derivations, &c. Price 30 cents. For sale by all newsmen. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendations of the Union Republican State Central Committee, the Union Republican Assembly District Associations be and they are hereby directed to meet at their respective places of meeting, on Wednesday evening, April 20, and elect by ballot delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the City of Rochester, April 28, 1870, as follows: First District, 2; Second District, 2; Third District, 2; Fourth District, 2; Fifth District, 3; Sixth District, 2; Seventh District, 3; Eighth District, 3; Ninth District, 4; Tenth District, 3; Eleventh District, 3; Twelfth District, 2; Thirteenth District, 3; Fourteenth District, 2; Fifteenth District, 3; Sixteenth District, 3; Seventeenth District, 3; Eighteenth District, 3; Nineteenth District, 2; Twentieth District, 3; Twenty-first District, 3.

Also, to elect delegates to County Convention, to nominate three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, fifteen Aldermen, and such other county officers as are to be elected in May; said Convention to consist of the same number of delegates as each district has representation in the General Committee, to meet at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Also, a Convention to consist of one delegate from each election district in said Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Assistant Alderman and Inspectors of Election, said Conventions to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, at their respective places of meeting. The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors of Election, whose duty it shall be to receive and canvass the votes, and also to sign the credentials of such delegates as have received the majority of votes cast. The President and Recording Secretary shall attest said credentials. Notice of the time and place for holding said election shall be published in the *Tribune* and *Times* for at least two days previous to said election.

Polls in all cases to be open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JOHN COCHRANE, President.

GEORGE F. COACHMON, ABRAM BROWN, JR., } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no material change in the condition of the real estate market last week, but the approach of the 1st of May has a tendency to precipitate sales somewhat. A little more life was shown in private transactions, and at the Exchange Sales-room there were one or two comparatively active days. The firmness with which former prices were adhered to during the Winter has been relaxed, and there is now a material decline in most cases where actual sales are made, but these continue to be few. The movement in suburban and country property has been somewhat accelerated since our last weekly review, but is not well under way yet.

The whole number of transfers reported from the Register's office during the week was 141, and the aggregate of consideration money amounted to $2,183,155. The auction sales of City property netted only $244,215, nearly one-half of which was for a single store on Broadway.

This week there is promise of some important sales, including the extensive property of the Convex Weaving Company at North New-York, to be disposed of on Tuesday by ALBERT NICOLAY.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Front-st., No. 35, 28.6x90	$28,000
Le Roy-st., No. 54, 25x80, h. and l.	7,300
11th-st., n. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x103.3, h. and l.	46,000
23d-st., No. 304, East, 18.1x½ block, h. and l.	9,000
27th-st., n. s., 164.5 w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	21,000
33d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.4x98.9	12,000
33d-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
34th-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x98.9	8,000
35th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
37th-st., s. s., 227 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x91.8	20,000
39th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.8x28.9	18,000
45th-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	27,140
50th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of 1st-av., 80x100.5x40x20x40x80.5	21,500
51st-st., n. s., 278 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5	32,250
58th-st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.1x100.4	11,700
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	11,500
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 140x100.5	49,000
71st-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	25,000
89th-st., s. s., 184.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8	3,225
127th-st., w. s., 236 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x99.11	15,000
Madison-av., e. s., 41.6 ft. n. of 48th-st., 58.6x100	123,000
2d-av. and 112th-st., n. e. corner, 18.10x100	2,950

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 735, 4 years, per year	$800
Bowery, No. 143, 10 years, per year	$2,800 and 3,000
Chatham-st., No. 60, 5 years, per year	2,100
East Broadway, No. 77, 5 years, 3 years, per year $600, 2 years, per year	800
16th-st., s. s., 170.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 150x103.3, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Schenck-av., s. e. corner, 100x25	$3,800
Butler-st., n. s., 305.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	12,500
Chauncey-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x75	580
Clinton-st., e. s., 69.10 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 23x54	13,500
Clinton-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of State-st., 25x100	12,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 508 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 26x100.7x36.11x100	8,300
Devoe-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	2,525
Grand-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x125	8,000
High-st., n. s., 233.10 ft. e. of Jay-st., 16.11x100	6,500
Nimrod-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x72.10	600
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 75x88x26x11.6x36.3x11.6x100	12,000
President-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 17.6x100	10,500
Smith and Withers sts., s. w. corner, 25x100, b. and s.	nom.
West-st., lots Nos. 7 and 8, Sarah A. Wyckoff's, East New-York, 50x100	500
Withers-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Bond-st., 50x100	19,500
1st-place, s. s., 101 ft. e. of Court-st., 49x200x50x101.8x38.1x1x60.3; 1st-place, center line, 150 ft e. of Court-st., th. E. 50xth. S. 158.5	55,000
13th-st., s. s., 322.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	2,400
Carlton-av., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 19x100	13,250
Chestnut-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Liberty-av., 100x100	250
Classon-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 98.2x70x100.1x70.6	7,300
Classon-av., w. s., 46.2 ft. s. of Lefferts-st., 68.1x86.8x1.8x15.3x60.4x100	19,600
Clinton-av., w. s., section 71, on Spader's map, No. 385, about 700 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x200	55,000
Gates-av., n. s., 425.03 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x85	7,800
Greene-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Cambridge-place, 75x80	7,500
Ralph-av. and McDonough-st., s. e. cor., 100x175	6,600
McDonough-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. Ralph-av., 50x200	5,000
Throop-av., w. s., 120 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	7,000
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 20x100	590
3d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 11th-st., h. and l., 19.10x65	7,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Farmingdale.

Main and Conklin sts., s. cor., 27 acres	$5,000
Conklin and Elizabeth sts., n. e. cor., 100x200	165
Long Island Railroad, s. s., adjoining Matthews', 25x241x125x100	$260

West Flushing.

Lake-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x100	$400
Lot No. 402, 25x100	300

Ravenswood.

Union-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Harriet-av., 25x100	$3,000

Oyster Bay.

Hempstead to Huntington road, adjoining Powell's, — acres, Powell's	$12,500
Norwich to Cold Spring road, s. s., 52 acres	600
Brookville road, w. s., adjoining Voorhest's, 9 acres	1,150

Long Island City.

Central-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of West 9th-st., 25x100	$1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Harrison.

Harrison-av., w. s., adjoining New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 84-100 acre	$275

New-Castle.

South-st., w. s., adjoining T. G. Mathews', 108x120	$3,000

Westchester.

Glebe-av., w. s., lots Nos. 43 and 44, parsonage property, 1 acre	$4,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., e. s., 50 s. of A. Parker's property, 75x228.8	$9,000
Bergen-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	450
High-st., e. s., 280 ft. from Crane-st., 25x116	2,700
Humboldt-st., n. w. s., 249 ft. s. w. of Orange-st., 60x60	600
Humboldt-st., s. e. s., 255 ft. s. w. of Orange-st., 23x137	1,400
Emmett-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Austin-st., 25x79.10	4,500
Shipman-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of William-st., 91.10x157.1	10,000
Walnut-st., s. s., indefinite, 25x35	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27 —Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x60x120, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, three-story brown-stone house, pleasantly located on Beekman Hill. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOT FOR SALE—FOR SALE A SITE ON 5th-av., near 50th-st.; about 28x131 feet; ground rent, $650 per annum; will be sold at a reasonable price if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x56.] Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEW brown-stone high-stoop house, in 43d-st., near Lexington-av. Apply at No. 56 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A modern-built two-and-a-half-story house, 40x30, and extension; stable, carriage-house, farmer's lodge, barns and out-buildings; three-quarters of a mile from depot; schools, churches, &c.; fine apple orchard, pears, cherries, grapes, and all kinds of small fruits; house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; 65 acres of land suitable for all agricultural purposes, and situated within the town limits; price $33,000, on very easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, eight minutes' walk from depot; size 31x42 feet; on first and second floor, each six rooms, all finished with chestnut; handsome barn and carriage-house; good well, spring and spring brook, suitable for fish-pond, &c., with 2½ acres of ground, for $10,000; terms to suit purchaser. For particulars inquire of H. B. PALMER, No. 191 Grand-st., New-York, (and see picture of said superb cottage,) or Station Agent at Tenafly.

COME OUT AND DWELL AMONG US.—We have in Paterson suburban property, splendid scenery, healthy locations, with everything to make comfortable and pleasant homes; some nice houses just erected are for sale; come out and "spy out the land" before purchasing elsewhere; I will be pleased to advise or show desirable points; no charge. Apply to A. DERROM, Corner of Market and Paterson sts., Paterson, N. J. Building is cheap in Paterson.

FOR SALE CHEAP—(HEALTHY LOCALITY,) by order of executor of Capt. Aug. De Peyster, deceased, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine large house, with all modern conveniences; barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., three minutes' walk from Broadway station, a desirable country-seat, comprising a house of ten rooms, gas throughout, dumb waiter, &c., stable, carriage-house, and one acre of ground, well shaded and fruited. Price, $16,000, or will rent at $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,
N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.
SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

CHARMING VIEWS,
DELIGHTFUL RIDES,
PLEASANT HOMES,
MAY BE HAD AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
21 miles (1 hour and 10 minutes) on the Erie Railroad. Most of its building sites have southern and eastern exposures.
The air is dry, roads are good, and the views beautiful and extensive.
Churches, schools, stores and markets conveniently located.
ANNUAL COMMUTATION, $71.
Trains at 8½ and 10 A. M.; 3½, 5, 6, 8 and 11 P. M. Visitors will be met at all trains. Excursion tickets, 95 cents. For particulars, application may be made to WM. BOCKEE, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, or, H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
300 feet above tide-water, pure air, extensive view, no mosquitoes, no malaria—for sale, a new and elegant house, with eleven rooms; price, $16,500. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 9 to 4, or THEO. AYERS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE property known as the "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, and has a tide-water frontage, on Elk River, of about two miles. The improvements are a large frame mansion, three stories high, containing thirteen rooms; a tenant-house; spring-house and sheds for cattle. To gentlemen fond of fishing and shooting, this property offers rare advantages at all seasons, as is well-known by the sportsmen of Philadelphia and Baltimore. For particulars apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at the office of the executor, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY-seat, situated on Greenfield Hill, three miles from Southport Depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near the Summer residence of Mr. Theodore B. Bronson and Mr. William Rhinelander, consisting of a large and convenient house, containing sixteen rooms and all necessary outbuildings. There is about twenty-five acres of land, well-watered, and an abundance and variety of fruit and forest trees; the situation is one of the most beautiful in the State, commanding extensive view of Long Island, the Sound, and Connecticut coast; will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to ALLAN NICHOLS, Executor, Southport, Conn., or to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR WEST POINT, A VERY desirable residence, with 50 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson River, and one mile south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel; the location is unsurpassed for beauty and variety of scenery by any place in the Highlands; the mansion is large, built in most substantial manner, in perfect order, and replete with every modern improvement for both a Winter and a Summer residence; the grounds are undulating, with a never-failing stream of pure spring water running through them, and the gardens stocked with every variety of fruits; the property will be sold entire, or divided to suit the purchaser. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-seat and farm of sixty acres, situated in the beautiful village of Monticello, very desirable as a Summer residence, or for a gentleman who wishes to educate his children in the country; perfectly healthy; pure air; good water; fine view; no nuisances; schools, churches, and an academy; elevation 1,500 feet above tide-water; good houses and out-buildings; a charming place offered at a low figure; direct communication by two different railroads. Would exchange for well-located City property. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, henery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, graperies and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEW-burg, on the Hudson, a modern-built brick and slate-roof country house and three acres of ground; house contains parlors, library, dining-room, ten bedrooms, bath and other conveniences; garden well stocked with fruit trees and berries of all kinds; stable, carriage and poultry house on premises. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. RANKIN, No. 111 Liberty-st., up-stairs, New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence for sale, situated on the slope of the mountain, in a most picturesque neighborhood, and commanding extensive views of the town and valley. The dwelling contains twenty-two rooms, is in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements; grounds comprise seven acres, with fine shade lawn, will be sold less than value, $15,000.
A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with six acres of land, within five minutes of depot; house 40x42, with large extension; has fine piazza on three sides, contains sixteen rooms, built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; fronts the Mill Plane Green, which is surrounded by first-class improvements. For sale low, to close estate.
W. B. THORP, Executor, No. 428 Broome-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, N. Y.—House well built and in good repair; on the west bank of Hudson River; with fruit and shade trees; 2½ acres of land; a railroad to the City nearly completed; also steamboats running daily; 13 rooms, and a wide piazza on the east and south sides. Apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, ON Bard and Davis avs., former residence of F. G. Shaw, Esq., an elegant two-story attic and basement mansion, replete with all conveniences and first-class in every respect, with four and a half acres handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; is only a short distance from Sailors' Snug Harbor. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT FAIRfield, Conn., a desirable country residence, with five acres of land adjoining; twelve acres of woodland and meadow near by; within two minutes' walk of New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSES—Charming locations at Red Bank, fronting on the water; also, at Orange, N. J., delightful location, large house and three acres of land. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE, ONE-quarter of a mile from Monsey Station, Rockland County; large house, out-buildings and orchard; eight acres; lately used as a hotel; $5,000; easy terms.
G. R. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let, "Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished; terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 172 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburg; a fine, large furnished house; stables, garden, fruit, ice, &c.; superb views, extensive beach and pleasure grounds; railroad and boats within two miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

COTTAGES TO RENT AT HIGH-bridgeville, near McComb's Dam Bridge, one unfurnished, ten rooms, stable and garden, plenty of fruit; the other has eleven rooms, neatly and newly furnished, nice garden, stable and icehouse; rent, $800 per annum for the latter, $600 for the first; both ready for tenants. A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st., or Coleman House.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion situated on the banks of the Harlem River, surrounded by a handsome lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication; amount of land can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding-house or an institution; would exchange for City property.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT and cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, large yard, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 56th-st., $1,000 per annum. Also adjoining, a cottage, three-story and basement, with all improvements. $700. Adults only need apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET AT RYE—ON MILTON ROAD, A large and comfortable dwelling-house containing thirteen rooms; ground high and healthy location, excellent garden, pasture for cow, &c.; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, Ticket Agent, Rye, or at WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st., office second floor.

TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS —The three-story and basement houses Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., short distance from ferry by horse cars; rent $450. Also, an elegant, furnished country-seat on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., on Erie Railroad. Apply at No. 308 West-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, A splendid country-seat, and seven acres; house contains twenty rooms, and has every known improvement; the grounds splendidly laid out; partially furnished. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A new four-story twenty-five-feet house, just out of 5th av. in 35th-st.; furniture new and handsome; rent low to a tenant of undoubted responsibility. Address Box No. 3,127 Post-office.

TO RENT CHEAP AT HIGHLANDS, N. J.—A handsome cottage, furnished; six acres, with garden, fruit, out-buildings. For particulars apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT $900, A LARGE DOUBLE house on the heights back of Hunter's Point, 1½ miles from the ferry, with stable, carriage-house and garden. Inquire of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I., a house and two acres of ground, on the river, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Three cottages on Stewart-av., near Fort Hamilton; rent, $300, $350 and $600. Inquire of JOS. DUNDERDALE, Bay Ridge, or Mr. FRANCIS FINCH, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and wood land, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall. The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steamboat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years, at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Apply to R. M. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Palisades, N. Y., for six months or a year; 20 miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; commanding a fine view of the Hudson; there are eight rooms, well furnished; stable for three horses; vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, on 53d-st., near Lexington-av.; rent only $1 500; also, one on 38th-st., $1,550; one four-story on 2d-av., near 14th-st., $2,200; also, corner, $3,100; 100 others. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 454 3d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE MILE from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad; all modern improvements in the house; green-house, orchards, garden, lawns; 25 acres. Apply to ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 327 Broadway.

TO RENT, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A FULLY-furnished house with all modern improvements; grounds well shaded and fruited; stable privilege, &c.; situated on Franklin-st., the 5th-av. of Astoria; lot 50x147. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A THOROUGHLY-furnished cottage containing thirteen rooms, stable and ice-house attached, at Lenox, Mass. Applications, with name and reference, to be made at No. 17 West 38th-st.

$44.—A FLOOR OF EIGHT ROOMS in a new stone-front house; gas, bath, &c.; the furniture will be sold cheap if wanted; a very desirable place, good locality, XVIth Ward. Apply to W. HOBSON, *Daily News* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house in Harlem, convenient to the boat or cars; immediate possession. Apply to E. G. JARDINE, No. 314 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 45 West 26th-st., to let; partially furnish. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 319 East 41st-st.; all improvements; stone front; possession. Apply on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR RENT,
FINE OFFICES
In the superior marble building Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 37x90, with fine vaults.
The splendid suite of rooms on third floor now occupied by Counselors Jessup and Kennedy.
The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor (back) occupied by Wright, architect, and the front offices on same floor.
ALSO,
The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights and suitable for an engraver or lithographer.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE STORE NO. 151 Chambers-st. Also, fine offices, singly or in suites, in the building No. 7 State-st.; basement and rear building (communicating) for storage; fronting the Battery and in close proximity to the Produce Exchange. Apply to R. P. GETTY & SONS, on the premises, or to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.—TO let, a five-story store, 25x100; will be rented from May 1 for one or more years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

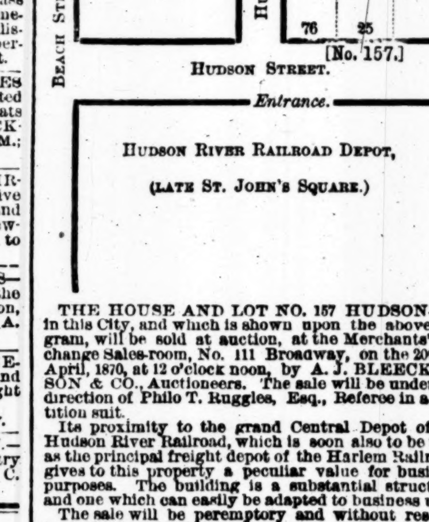
WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife a house to take care of for the Summer; can be well recommended. Address A. S., 100 West 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Valuable Real Estate.



THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 157 HUDSON-ST., in this City, and which is shown upon the above diagram, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 20th of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. The sale will be under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee in a partition suit.
Its proximity to the grand Central Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, which is soon also to be used as the principal freight depot of the Harlem Railroad, gives to this property a peculiar value for business purposes. The building is a substantial structure, and one which can easily be adapted to business uses.
The sale will be peremptory and without reserve to the highest bidder.
For further particulars, apply to
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st., or
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
Attorneys, &c.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES.—Executor's sale of mansion and 600 lots of ground at Throg's Neck, by order of George Barker, executor of Ralph Barker, deceased.
The mansion and fifty acres of land, mapped into lots, including the several cottages and buildings thereon, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on the Sound.
Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM NEAR RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, BELONGING TO C. S. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
RHINEBECK—The elegant country-seat known as the Meadows, containing about 258 acres, lying on the east bank of the Hudson, (with half a mile frontage on the same,) distant four and a half miles north of Rhinebeck Station, and four miles from Rhinebeck village.
The house is of stone, with brick partition walls, built in the most substantial manner; stands about 150 feet above the river, and commands a view for over twelve miles looking north, together with the whole range of the Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains.
Gardener's house contains seven rooms, and is divided to make two houses; with small cold grapery attached. Carriage-house, with coachman's rooms, harness rooms, &c. Stable has four stalls and two box stalls. Ice-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings convenient.
The farm buildings comprise one stone tenant-house with a large range of stables and barns, capable of containing about fifty head of cattle, besides hay, grain, &c.
The above place will be offered as a whole, or in two lots; one of 150 acres, including the main farm building and the north building site; the other of 107 acres, including the present mansion, gardener's house and hay barns, each making a complete place in itself, and having an equal water front.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Book maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.
OYSTER BAY COUNTRY-SEAT AT AUCTION.—A moresque cottage with 3¼ acres of land, adjoining country seat of Richard Irvin, Esq., will be sold THURSDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises; all modern improvements. Particulars with auctioneer, No. 229 Broadway.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION.—$100,000 REWARD TO ANY one who can equal or surpass the great independent business and medical clairvoyant, Mrs. LINWOOD, in love affairs, causing speedy marriages, bringing together those long separated; she was never known to fail; has that great French secret for luck and prosperity, likeness, name and number. No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. No gentlemen.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.
Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.
We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.
Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.
Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.
Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
Dividends and Coupons collected.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND INTEREST.
Principal and interest payable at the counter of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE,
and will prove a most convenient form of income.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Company offer for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed and equipped.
This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, by authority of the State of Wisconsin.
The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.
Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.
Bidders, in naming their rate, will please take notice that these bonds will be awarded FLAT, to wit:
The First Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature July 1, 1870.
The Second Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature May 1, 1870.
Successful bidders will be notified immediately, on or before April 26, and the bonds will be delivered, and payment required, at this office, on or before 2 P. M., Saturday, April 30, 1870.
The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.
A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State stock that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st day of July next, redeem said certificates in full, in the order of their presentation, at the office of the Agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.
Holders of stock who desire to surrender certificates for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 20th of June next.
By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 8, 1870.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR-teen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—Please take notice that the books for subscription to the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company, will be closed at the Company's office on Monday, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order,
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Heat and Light Company will be held at No. 421 Broome-st., in this City, on the 26th day of April instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th and re-opened on the 27th instant.
A. D. ELMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1870.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAW-FORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.
(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of
$1,500,000.
The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.
Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.
This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.
The Company have a capital stock of ... $10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $15,500,000
Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.
These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to
WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.
These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.
We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

RAILROAD NOTICE.
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD OFFICE, ALBANY, April 5, 1870.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their offices this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on 15th April next at 3 P. M.
Resolved, That the transfer-books be reopened on 25th April next, at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York, which institution, in accordance with the request of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is hereby appointed by this Board (to act until further notice) the sole agency for the transfer of the stock of this Company on and after that date.
Resolved, That as soon as the outstanding floating indebtedness of this Company shall be ascertained and liquidated, the funds realized from the assets of the Company on hand at the time of the lease of this road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and remaining after payment of all outstanding indebtedness, shall be ratably divided among the stockholders of record, on the closing of the transfer-books, April 15, 1870.
Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause these resolutions to be advertised in two daily papers of Albany and New-York, and to mail a copy thereof to each shareholder.
Attest: W. L. M. PHELPS, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, April 13, 1870.
ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stock-holders of this Company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class, whose terms of office will expire, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 26, 1870.
Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until Monday, April 18. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Walnut and 6th sts., St. Louis, Mo., on THURSDAY, April 28 inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, for the amendment and adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the directors.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate. ROBERT C. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
WEST-WISCONSIN
Railroad Company,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
15 Years to Run from January, 1870.
Land Grant from Government of over 1,000,000 acres, upon which, together with Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
Seventy miles of road finished and running, from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.
This road, with its connections, forms an air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee, and is a saving of nearly 100 miles on the great North-western route to Chicago.
Eleven counties along the line of this road donate $50,000 each, with right of way for construction.
This Company is exempted from taxes upon its lands for fifteen years, by special act of Legislature.
These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.
The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul's must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.
The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.
A large number of these bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a limited number in this market at 90 flat, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.
White, Morris & Co.,
BANKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 29 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOLD LOAN
OF THE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
WATER WORKS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
DUE IN 1889.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOV. 1,
AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
WE OFFER FOR SALE $300,000,
AT 80c. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
CAPITAL STOCK ... $800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS ... 800,000
We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and investors to these Bonds.
Estimated Rental from Thirty Miles Pipe ... $190,000
Interest on $800,000 Bonds, say ... 55,000
Leaving for Current Expenses, Dividends, and to extend the Works, per annum ... $135,000
The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New-York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.
Pamphlets containing copies of the Company's Charter, and of the Mortgage to Union Trust Company, &c., furnished upon application.
Government Securities and Bonds, having market value, taken in exchange on favorable terms.
Bonds sent by express, to any part of the country, free of charge.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., at this office, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY,	ED'N R. LIVERMORE,
R. RAND'H MARTIN,	M. B. CARPENTER,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	AAR'N RUTHERFORD,
JOHN CASTREE,	SAMUEL HANNA,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JOHN KEYSER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	MOSES W. FISH,
THOMAS PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATTHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
GEORGE W. ELDER,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
JAMES C. GULICK,	WASH'G'N L. COOPER,
THOMAS REED,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
O. W. BIRD,	MARSH'L O. ROBERTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	EDGAR HYATT,
WALTER W. PRICE,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	PETER ROWE.
JOHN ROMER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS. —Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 340, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 12, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable in cash on or after the 25th inst., at the banking house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 23d inst., inclusive.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, April 9, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, on the 25th inst., and for thirty days thereafter. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 26th inst.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will close 20th inst. until 2d May.
WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of this Company, held at the office this day, the usual quarterly Dividend of two (2) dollars per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 21st inst. JOHN BOWMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5th-av., cor. 14th-st.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,
Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,
and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the
"BREWSTER WAGON,"
of which we are sole manufacturers.
Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR BAY horse, with coupe and harness; the horse 8 years old, 16 hands high, a fine traveler, and sound; the coupe made by Wood Bros., and in good order; also the coupe harness; the whole establishment will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Money Deposited on or before April 20,
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,106,454 14.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY NO. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; Marble and Marbleised Mantels, Tiles, wainscoting Headstones, Monuments; largest variety, cheapest in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. —Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL

ALL WHO ARE VICTIMS OF EARLY indiscretion, and suffering from premature decay and disease of the genito-urinary system, can be cured expeditiously and privately, without detention from business, when all other treatment has failed, by "The Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, Medical and Surgical Offices, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. Cures of non-residents by mail. Book $1, mailed by the author, or I. L. HASTIE, No. 1,235 Broadway. Attendance 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 5
Russia, Wednes., April 27 | Malta, Saturday, May 7
Palmyra, Thurs., April 28 | Java, Wednesday, May 11
Nemesis, Saturd'y April 30 | Siberia, Thursday, May 12
China, Wednesday, May 4 | Calabria, Saturday, May 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold. Return tickets....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain PRICE............May 25, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........April 23 | ANGLIA.........May 7
IOWA...........April 27 | AUSTRALIA......May 14
CAMBRIA........April 30 | COLUMBIA.......May 21

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 5.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, STRAW GOODS CHEAP.

EVERYTHING NEW.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

RIBBONS—PRICES DOWN.
SATINS, EVERY SHADE AND COLOR, $1 25 PER YARD.
TEN THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, FROM 65 CENTS EACH AND UPWARD.
INFANTS' CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES.
LARGE LOTS FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
ALSO, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, SILKS, FRINGES, STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., VARIETY LARGE.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON. KID GLOVES

At 40c., 50c., and 75c.

Our DOLLAR KID GLOVES warranted in every way. Colors and shades cannot be surpassed. Full assortment of the PERIUOT GLOVE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

Largest stock in this City to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S.

REMOVAL TO HIS NEW STORE,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

50,000 PIECES SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
RICH SILK AND SATIN TRIMMINGS, 50c. PIECE.
EXTRA PARIS TRIMMINGS, 60c., 75c., 80c. PIECE.
AUCTION LOT OF TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c. PIECE.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. PIECE.
RICH SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. YARD.
RICH SILK TASSEL-FRINGES, 15c. TO 35c.
WHITE MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c. PIECE.
COLORED MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c. TO 25c. PIECE.
WHITE COTTON FRINGES, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. PIECE.
SILK SATINS AND VELVETS CHEAP.

GOODS FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. PIECE.
SATIN TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c. to $1 PIECE.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ROMAN TIES, 25c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE

LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN BONNETS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN ROUND HATS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HAT-FRAMES, 8c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNET-FRAMES, 15c.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. SPRAY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
VIENNA KID GLOVES, STITCHED BACKS, 40c. PAIR.
GENUINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50c. PAIR.
GENTS' FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50c. PAIR.
MISSES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, 25c., 40c. PAIR.
LADIES' BEST TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1.
FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 28c.
LADIES' LISLE AND BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 20c., 25c., 28c.

PRICES WAY DOWN AT KINZEY'S

NEW STORE.

LOT OF HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 16c., 20c.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c.
FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 50c., up.
HEMSTITCH AND NEEDLEWORK, 20c., 25c., 31c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
WORKED CHEMISETTES, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 95c., $1.
WORKED SETS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
MAGIC AND LACE EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c piece.

1,200 LLAMA LACE SHAWLS $4 75 to $50. | 1,500 SILK AND LLAMA PARASOL COVERS, 90c. to $10.

ALL LESS THAN GOLD COST.

REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $6.
FANCY VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. to $1 25.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 25 to $40.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c., 25c., 30c. yard, up.
PATENT VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. dozen.

PANIC PRICES

AT KINZEYS.

BEST SIX-CORD 200-YARDS SPOOL-COTTONS, 3c.
BEST SKEIN AND SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
50-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. SPOOL.
100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. SPOOL.
BEST ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c., 25c. DOZEN.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 6c., 10c. EACH.
36-YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, 31c.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TAPES, &C., CHEAP.
1,200 SETS JET JEWELRY, 25c. to $1 25 SET.
FANCY SETS EAR-RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.

ON MONDAY, 600 LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS, OPENING AT LOW PRICES.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES,

JUST OPENED.

Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.

Also,

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
MADERIA OR GUIPURE BANDS,
LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 773 BROADWAY.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE

BEDDING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, NO. 244 CANAL-ST., NEAR CENTRE, now selling at retail:

10-4 LANCASTER IMPERIAL QUILTS, $1 35.
11-4 FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, $2.
10-4 WHITE BLANKETS, $2 75 per pair.
10-4 COLORED BLANKETS, $1 75 per pair.
12-4 BED-COVERLETS, $2 75.
8-4 GERMAN TABLE LINEN, 35c. per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 50c. per yard.

Also, a full assortment of Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Doylies, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Piano and Table Covers, &c.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, MATTRESSES, OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, on hand and made to order.

Also, mattresses renovated.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

4-4 ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS at 75c. per yard.
STAIR-CARPETS, 29c., worth 50c.
STAIR OIL-CLOTHS, 15c. per yard.

MARBLE-TOP SALOON-TABLES, IRON BEDSTEADS, and all kinds of IRON FURNITURE for HOUSE AND GARDEN USE, &C.

Hotels, steam-boats, boarding-houses and the trade supplied. HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS, (Successors to Wm. Gardner,) NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

No. 19 5th-av.,

Has opened her SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES of IMPORTED FRENCH COSTUMES AND MANTLES, as well as those of her own make, varying in price from $20 up.

Special attention paid to dress-making in all its branches.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS.

We will offer at retail, ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,

30 pieces Paris FOULARD SILKS, neat figures, all colors, just received.

Also, STRIPED and CHECK SILKS, in great variety.

Sole retail agents for the sale of the GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE. (American Silk.)

LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST. GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

Lord & Taylor

ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18.

In view of the extraordinary inducements that will then be offered, we request from our regular patrons, and the public generally, an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

At Lord & Taylor's,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., AND GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and LADIES' FURNISHING.

NEW DESIGNS IN SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CASAQUES, and SACQUES, Paris made and of our own manufacture.

"BEDOUINS" IN ALL COLORS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

Parisian Novelties IN SILK AND WOOL "CIRCULAIRES," AND WEDDING OUTFITS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, Children's Suits, Ladies' Under-garments, &c., &c., ON HAND AND TO ORDER.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, WE WILL

Reduce the Prices of our Entire Stock in these Departments.

PARTIES WHO MAY WISH TO REFURNISH THEIR HOUSES CAN NOW DO SO AT THE LOW PRICES OF 1861.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Having secured the services of a first-class PARIS DRESS-MAKER,

we are prepared to make up at short notice, and in the latest styles, HOUSE AND EVENING DRESSES, AND WALKING SUITS, WHICH WE ARE CONFIDENT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

WILL OFFER, MONDAY, APRIL 18, A VERY LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING, full 2 yds. wide, 55c. and 65c. per yd.
LINEN SHEETING, full 2½ yds. wide, 75c. to $1 per yd.
TABLE DAMASK, 8-4 wide, 50c., 60c., 75c., and upward.
FRINGED DAMASK DOYLIES, 50c. per dozen.
5-8 BREAKFAST NAPKINS, $1 and $1 25 per dozen.
ALL-LINEN HUCK TOWELS, $1 per dozen.
WIDE HUCK TOWELING, 16c. per yd.
11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 75 each.
&c., &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH A

SPLENDID STOCK

CRETONNE CHINTZES, SILK AND WORSTED TERRYS, REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, LENO AND GUIPURE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND TABLE COVERS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES. NO. 809 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

FEET-COVERING

FOR ALL WHO WANT GOOD ARTICLES, AT MODERATE PRICES, CAN BE FOUND AT

CANTRELL'S,

(Late of Broadway,) No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

CARPETS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLOR carpets; have been little used and are as good as new; also, nice bedroom carpets, sizes to suit an ordinary brick house. Apply at No. 33 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, from 7 to 9 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, very low, one-half interest of a retiring partner, or if desirable, the whole of an established business. The business is the manufacturing of picture frames and the mounting of show-cards, and finishing in a superior manner, by a special process which enables the manufacturer to produce work at twenty to thirty per cent. below competition. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE hardware business, to supply the place of a deceased partner; the house properly reorganized will have more than usual prospects of success; communications will be considered confidential and be responded to promptly; a person of good character, well qualified for the business, and having some capital to invest, may find it to his interest to address G. & B., Box No. 5,409 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SOME WHOLESALE GROCERY, tea or coffe and spice house that would like their goods sold by sample by an agent that canvasses most of Connecticut and part of Massachusetts. Address WM. STEELE & CO., New-Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-class country store, doing a prosperous business, one hour and a quarter from New-York, at a very low figure on account of the owner retiring. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, HENRY, otherwise HENRY CORRY FLOOD, son of Patrick Flood and Helen Flood, otherwise Corry, his wife, formerly of the City of Dublin, in Ireland, left Ireland for the United States of America in the year 1845, and was last heard of in the year 1858 as residing at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, in the United States of America;

Now, notice is hereby given that if the said Henry, otherwise Henry Corry Flood, applies to Messrs. W. C. Hogan & Sons, of No. 48 York-st., in the City of Dublin, Ireland, solicitors, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Dated this 1st April, 1870.

WILLIAM CALDWELL HOGAN & SONS, Solicitors, No. 48 York-st., Dublin, Ireland.

WILL JOHN STEPHENSON AND HYER STEPHENSON please to send their address to A. W. STEPHENSON, Kensington, Conn.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR want of use, a 100-horse engine, including Woodward pump, sixteen-feet fly-wheel, and eight-feet driving-pulley; also, two flue and tubular boilers. Apply at corner of West 27th-st. and 11th-av., where the same can be seen in operation.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A SACRIFICE.—STEINWAY SCALE square grand 7⅓ octave agraffe rosewood overstrung piano-forte, full iron frame, French grand action, round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, all modern improvements; must be sold immediately. Call at No. 59 East 4th st., near Bowery.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 8 MADISON-SQUARE, 23D-ST.

Mrs. PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bed-rooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—To rent, with board, a second floor, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms, dressing-room and bath, handsomely furnished; the floor can be divided to accommodate two families; house and all appointments first-class; unquestionable references offered; also, one large room for two gentlemen.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated at a farm-house among the mountains; accessible by Erie Short-cut Railroad; ten minutes' walk from Valley Station; reference, Daniel Titus, No. 44 Barclay-st. Address S. C. TITUS, Cornwall, Orange County.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, private dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with good table for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a hall-room if desired; Summer prices; family private. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let to a gentleman a large, handsomely-furnished room, with breakfast if desired; the room has every modern convenience; location desirable; family private. Address F. L., Box No. 3,423 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—VERY pleasant Summer rooms to let, with or without board; location delightful. Address H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN in a private family, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 357 West 29th-st. (No. 28 Lamartine-place;) terms reasonable.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—FRONT AND hall room on second floor, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate. No moving.

FAMILIES DESIRING THE WHOLE or part of first-class houses or furnished rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE—Handsomely-furnished room to let, without board; no moving in May; first-class restaurant opposite; references.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 414 2D-AV., TWO LARGE rooms and two bedrooms; very pleasant and convenient; adults only; rent $22 per month.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—BACK PARLOR and extension room to let, furnished; good location for dentist or light business; reference required.

LARGE, AIRY, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may now be had in a superior house at No. 29 West 18th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY NOW BE engaged at No. 18 West 26th-st. for the 1st of May.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CORNWALL SANITARIUM—FOR INvalids, and all requiring a quiet and healthful Summer resort; located on the Highland range, near the home of the late N. P. Willis; 700 feet above the river; full water treatment, together with electrical, vapor and medicated baths, gymnastics, &c. Address Drs. BALDWIN & PELTIER, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—With a private family, five minutes' walk from depot, for a family of four or five; no other boarders taken. Address Box No. 64 Morristown, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in a French family, not above 25th-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and location, O. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Com. B. M. SIMMONS,

Having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, 12th	2	P. M.	Wednesday, 13th	2	P. M.
Thursday, 14th	2	P. M.	Friday, 15th	7	A. M.
Friday, 15th	2½	P. M.	Saturday, 16th	7½	A. M.
Saturday, 16th	3½	P. M.	Monday, 18th	8	A. M.
Tuesday, 19th	10	A. M.	Wednesday, 20th	9	A. M.
Thursday, 21st	8	A. M.	Thursday, 21st	12	M.
Friday, 22d	8½	A. M.			

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8¼, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplank's and Peekskill.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., April 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., May 7, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be, from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 7th of June, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the 7th of May, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef," and addressed

Second Lieut. G. P. COTTON, First Artillery, A. C. S.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI IN OPERA.

PATTI EASTER OPERATIC FESTIVAL.

Mr. Max Strakosch is happy to announce that the world-renowned vocalist, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, will appear in Mozart's grand Opera, THE MAGIC FLUTE, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, April 19, and on FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock, and ONE GRAND PATTI MAGIC FLUTE MATINEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, AT 1 P. M., when MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will assume the role of THE QUEEN OF NIGHT.

The great role of SARASTRO by JOSEF HERMANNS

TAMINO..........by........HERR HABELMANN
PAPAGENO.......by.........HERR FORMES

PAMINA will be presented for the first time by MISS PAULINE CANISSA.

PAPAGENA.............................MME. DZUIBA
MONOSTATOS..........................A. WEIGAND.
Great Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..............THEO. RITTER.
New and Gorgeous Dresses. Appropriate Scenery.
ADMISSION...............................ONE DOLLAR

Reserved seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $8, $10 and $12.

To the Matinee, reserved seats, $1 50. Seats in Boxes to Matinee, $2.

Seats for either of the above performances of the Magic Flute are for sale at the Academy; also, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

PATTI IN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 8 P. M.

Max Strakosch respectfully announces the first performance of Mozart's grand opera in Brooklyn, THE MAGIC FLUTE, with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI in her great role, QUEEN OF NIGHT.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Sale of seats will commence this (Monday) morning, April 18, at 8 A. M., at the Brooklyn Academy; also, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, AT 8 P. M., A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given, inaugurating the Bazaar, which will open on the following day, at 2 P. M., at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.,

IN BEHALF OF

THE SHELTERING ARMS,

AN ASYLUM FOR CRIPPLED, INCURABLE, AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The high order of talent generously placed at the disposal of the management will warrant the public in expecting such an entertainment as has been rarely, if ever, enjoyed in this City.

PART I.

Overture "Oberon"..............................Weber
Philharmonic Orchestra.
Aria—"O Lord have mercy"..Mendelssohn's St. Paul
Herr Remmertz.
Fantaise—"Sur la Muette"........................Alard
Senor Sarasate.
(the new and distinguished violinist of the Patti troupe.)
Grand Aria from "Der Freischutz"........Von Weber
Herr Candidus.
Piano Solo.
Miss Anna Mehlig.
"Qui la Voce"—Puritani..........................Bellini
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
"Battle Hymn," from Rienzi...................Wagner
Arion Society.
Recitative—Tenor Solo..............Herr Candidus

PART II.

Overture—"Tannhauser"........................Wagner
Philharmonic Orchestra.
Duet—"Jessonda"...................................Spohr
Candidus and Remmertz.
Di Tantipalpite....................................Tancredi
Miss Nettie Sterling (Contralto.)
Andantino (avec orchestra)......................Baillot
Senor Sarasate.
Bolero—Sicilian Vespers...........................Verdi
Miss Kellogg.
"Hexameter".....................................Duet Paino
Miss Mehlig and Mr. S. P. Mills.
Coronation March—Le Prophete...........Meyerbeer
Philharmonic Orchestra.

CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
GEO. W. COLBY, Accompanist.

The grand pianos used on this occasion are from the celebrated manufactory of A. Weber, New-York.

Box-office now open at the Academy of Music. Reserved seats, $2.

GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SHELTERING ARMS,

An Asylum for CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, Will open TUESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 2 P. M., in the spacious and beautifully decorated Rooms of the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

The Bazaar is held for the purpose of making $40,000, with which to pay off the building debt of the Asylum.

It is with pleasure that the Executive Committee announce, as a matter of public interest, that the NAVY-YARD, FORT HAMILTON AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BANDS have kindly offered to furnish music on alternate afternoons.

LANDER'S BAND will attend every evening.

One of the leading attractions will be an elegant FLORAL TEMPLE, for the sale of Flowers. This department of the Bazaar will be constantly supplied from the choicest private greenhouses of the City and vicinity.

A GALLERY OF PICTURES, consisting of two hundred Paintings, by old masters only, selected with the greatest care from the private galleries of the City, will make this a feature of the Bazaar. Many pictures thus exhibited have never before (in this generation) been exposed to public view. Connoisseurs speak of the collection as having never been equaled in this country. Some idea of its choice character may be obtained from the fact that no gallery has furnished more than four paintings.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

A RESTAURANT, under the charge of a well-known and experienced caterer, will supply all that can be desired in that line.

The Bazaar will be open, after Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, until 5 o'clock; after that time, 50 cents.

KOWALSKI'S CONCERT

TAKES PLACE AT STEINWAY HALL, APRIL 20.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES is now open, DAY AND EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FREE EXHIBITION, GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.—Magnificent display of American fruits and flowers by Wm. M. Brown. The most brilliantly painted collection of our delicious fruits and flowers heretofore offered to the public now on view DAY and EVENING at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock. JAMES PARTON, Esq., will read a paper on *Beaumarchais, the Dramatist of the French Revolution.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

TRENOR'S CLOSING SOIREE DANSANTE, at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 18. CLOSING MATINEE FRIDAY, 22d inst.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.; (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:25 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick; on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, will be presented Tom Taylor's last new comedy, MEN AND ACRES.

The characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS and Miss BOWE.

IN REHEARSAL, TWO OF THE FINEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM AND THE LOVE CHASE, which will be given FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SOME YEARS.

In preparation, several novelties.

SATURDAY NEXT, April 23, MATINEE, OURS.

EXTRA

WALLACK MATINEE,

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 23, "OURS," with its fine military pictures and charming effects.

COMMENCE AT 1½ P. M. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

SPECIAL MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870, AT 2 P. M. COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. SEDLEY BROWN, (So severely injured by fire.)

A HOST OF VOLUNTEER AID.

Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, by the strong desire of many friends, will signalize her comparative recovery by appearing with MR. JOHN S. CLARKE in THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as Gerald Fitzmaurice, (his first appearance in New-York this season.)

THE DEBUTANTE.

Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH as Dufard.

The casts embracing the names of Messrs. OWEN MARLOWE, J. C. WILLIAMSON, B. P. RINGOLD, THOS. E. MORRIS, C. ROCKWELL, THOS. J. HIND, E. M. HOLLAND, W. N. DECKER, J. BRUTONE, E. COLLIER, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. WM. WINTER, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Miss CLARA FISHER, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss GREEN.

Recitation, "Anne Hathaway," Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.

The orchestra under the baton of Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

BOX SHEET OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, FIRST TIME, MR. GEO. L. FOX'S VERSION OF MACBETH, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

MACBETH..............................MR. G. L. FOX

NOTICE.

LOCK'S ORIGINAL MUSIC.

The management have spared no expense in order to give proper effect to this quaint and popular music. Additional vocal talent have been expressly engaged for the proper execution of THE WITCHES' CHORUSES.

MATINEES OF MACBETH, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office and at the theater ticket office, 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT of the GREAT EUROPEAN ARTIST, CHARLES FECHTER, who will reappear in New-York with MISS LECLERQ, and an admirable company, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870, in the LADY OF LYONS.

Every appointment will be complete, and the public are respectfully informed that no expense has been spared by the management in mounting the piece, which will be placed upon the stage in the manner that the talents of the artist imperatively demand.

The box office will be open on Monday, April 18, at 8 A. M., when seats can be secured for any night during Mr. Fechter's engagement.

HIPPOTHEATRON.

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870, and every evening, PROF. RISLEY'S GREAT ANGLO-EUROPEAN VARIETY TROUPE comprising the following celebrated artists from England, France and Spain:

THE GENUINE SPANISH BALLET.
AZELLA, the queen of gymnasts.
AGOUSTE, the most wonderful juggler of the age.
MR. G. W. JESTER, the great ventriloquist.
MR. SIDNEY FRANKS, the only living representative of the late Sam Cowell.
MR. H. W. HENDERSON, late of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe.
MR. W. HAMILTON, operatic baritone.
THE SISTERS LELIA AND FLORENCE, burlesque artists.
MISS CLARA VERNON, prima donna, soprano, and burlesque actress.
MISS EMMA ALFORD, burlesque actress and terpsichorean artist.
MR. WM. TANNER, and his celebrated performing troupe of dogs and monkeys, including Blondin, Ethardo and Leotard.

MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.

MR. C. W. BROOKE, MEMBER PHILADELPHIA BAR, Will deliver his celebrated lecture on the above subject, ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1870.

MISS JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF Will illustrate the music of the IRISH BARDS.

Cards of admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. LECTURE TO COMMENCE AT 8.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT, AT 8.

MAYNE REID ON BYRON.
MAYNE REID ON BYRON.
MAYNE REID ON BYRON.
MAYNE REID ON BYRON.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERsary of the New-York Lying-in Asylum, will take place at the institution, No. 85 Marion-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The clergy, physicians, and the public, are respectfully invited to attend.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO., is by mutual consent this day dissolved. JOHN G. HAVILAND will sign in liquidation.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
W. H. LINDSLEY,
THOMAS HOWARD,
BYRON M. DE MUNN.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ELI MYGATT, JR., JNO. G. HAVILAND, THOS. HOWARD and BYRON M. DE MUNN, have this day formed a copartnership as dry goods jobbers under the name and firm of MYGATT, HAVILAND & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1870.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name and style of HENRY HUSTER was this day sold and transferred to OTTO HUSTER. HENRY HUSTER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

I have this day assumed the assets and liabilities of the business heretofore existing under the firm name and style of HENRY HUSTER, and shall continue said business under the firm name and style of OTTO HUSTER. OTTO HUSTER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of JOSEPH & HERTS, doing business at No. 913 Broadway, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

G. A. JOSEPH.
A. C. HERTS.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

The business will still be carried on at the same place by A. C. HERTS, who is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of J. WARREN ROGERS & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

J. WARREN ROGERS,
THEODORE ROGERS.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST., April 15, 1870.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me GEORGE C. CHAPIN. The business will be continued under the firm name of E. S. CHAPIN & CO. at No. 17 Broad-st. E. S. CHAPIN.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. G. G. BECK to sign our firm by procuration. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..................................Manager

OVERWHELMING ATTENTION for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ELEVENTH WEEK of the most successful spectacle ever produced. The TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 16 (71 representations) by upward of 190,000 delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.

First night of a beautiful and original AMAZON BALLET D'ACTION BY SIGNOR COSTA, with entire new dresses by Miss Knapp. Music selected and arranged from Meyerbeer's gems by Mr. Henry Tissington.

ALL THE PREMIERS, ALL THE SECONDES, ALL THE CORYPHEES, and forty-eight beautiful young ladies.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT AJAX, in his new specialty with Mlle. Boze, entitled COLIN AND NINETTE.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. SECURE YOUR SEATS.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

A new, complete and genuine SPANISH BALLET TROUPE will arrive in the United States in the steamer *St. Laurent.*

Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEASON OF COMEDY.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, The eminent Comedian, MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, will appear in his celebrated characters of MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, In the comedy, in three acts, (altered by Stirling Coyne, from his play of "Everybody's Friend," entitled, A WIDOW HUNT, AND TOODLES, In an entirely new version, never acted in New-York, of the comic drama of that name, both of which plays will be produced with special attention to detail.

A MAJOR DE BOOTS and TOODLES MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

70 TIMES.	TENTH WEEK OF FROU FROU. NEW DECORATIONS: A NEW BARCAROLE! THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST: Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Emily Lewis, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge,
FROU FROU.	James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. F. De Vere. "FROU FROU," says the *Herald*, "is a significant and alluring play. It is the sensation of 1870."

In compliance with a large number of requests from suburban residents for a ONE O'CLOCK MATINEE of FROU FROU, Mr. Daly begs to announce for WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, an EXTRA MATINEE. 14th Regular FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT. Seats secured twelve days in advance. Monday, April 25, BENEFIT OF MISS ETHEL. FERNANDE received.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

Wonderful success of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, And generous appreciation By the New-York public.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18, Will be presented, PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES, In which MISS LYDIA THOMPSON And troupe will appear.

Musical Director......................Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

PIPPIN MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

Seats secured six days in advance.

TAMMANY.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE, 14TH-ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.................................Manager

EVERYTHING NEW.

For the week commencing April 18, Johnny Wild, J. W. McAndrews, Dick Ralph and FIFTY OTHERS. FIFTY OTHERS.

PLEASE GET A PROGRAMME.
PLEASE GET A PROGRAMME.

LADIES' MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY EVENING A new burlesque by the THE BLONDES. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Introducing LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE DAILY. THE WHITE CAT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

EASTER WEEK—NEW LOCAL DRAMA, NEW-YORK 1840—1870. CLODOCHE TROUPE. CONCHITA RONZANTI. Variety Troupe. Le Quatre Amour. Pride of the Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.

Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

will give Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, April 25.

Solos sustained by

Mrs. HESS, Soprano.
Mrs. BARRY, of Boston, Alto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Bass.

A FULL CHORUS OF THE SOCIETY AND EBEN'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. C. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.

Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner Broadway and 28th-st.—Thirteenth Week. McEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; Or, A TOUR OF IRELAND.

All the principal cities and places, of interest in Ireland portrayed on over 12,000 feet of canvas making the largest and most beautiful panorama in the world.

BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

"The scene between Barney and the Ghost regularly awakens the wildest laughter."—*Mercury.*

Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.; children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

SHELTERING ARMS.—GRAND CONcert at the Academy of Music, MONDAY EVENING, April 18. Tickets, with reserved seats, for sale at Weber's, 5th-av. and 16th-st.

LECTURES

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE for the last time this season on next TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*Street Life in London.* Prof. JUAN ALZAMORA will perform on the great organ.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES the whole world akin."—WILLIAM MASON EVANS, the eminent elocutionist at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, April 22.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN., C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 3. For circulars address the Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT DANBURY, CONN.—Spring term commences April 18. Circulars at Mr. Wood's, No. 6 Cortlandt-st. MRS. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOORHAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of this Association, to nominate such persons so then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 8, 1870.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM T. HORN, } Committee

EASTER.

Observances in This City and Elsewhere.

Imposing Ceremonials in Some of the Churches.

Apposite Sermons by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. P. L. Davies and Others.

The joyous festival of Easter, which commemorates the Resurrection of our Lord and the change from the sadness of his suffering and death to the exultation of his victory and triumph, at whose dawn, according to one of the pleasant superstitions of the Catholic Church, the sun is wont to dance with joy, came in but soberly yesterday. The heavenly luminary took its saltatory exercise behind a curtain, if indeed, it did not forego it altogether, and all through the day a dreary rain seemed to carry the gloom of the Lenten season beyond its proper limits. In the churches everything suggestive of sadness was put out of sight, and brilliant illuminations, gorgeous paraphenalia and inspiring music served fitly to celebrate the happy anniversary, but on the streets and the public promenades all was quiet and subdued. The ladies who are wont to show their Christian joy by appearing in their finest array, and to herald the gayeties of the season with their brightest looks, in anticipation of the pleasures to come when the due religious observance of the season should be over, were fain to walk demurely to the sanctuary in "sober livery" clad, and quickly to return to their wardrobes to arrange their silks and satins for the bright days to come. Now that the claims of piety have been duly attended to, it may be expected that fashion and gayety will receive their full share of attention. Receptions and soirées will be again in vogue, the receipts at the theaters will be perceptibly increased and the dry-goods dealers will have occasion to rejoice. All these omens of the season are exceedingly cheering and comfortable after the extreme depression of spirits, the meager dinners and the sackcloth garb in which all good Christians have of course indulged during the past few weeks. Well, the great anniversary has come and gone, and, it is to be hoped, with benefit to all who in one mood or another have observed it. There are none too many of these milestones along the way of life, and it matters little how many garlands hang upon them as we pause for a time on the journey to give expression to sentiments which purify and elevate our nature. The season of renewed vigor and joy in nature is fitly celebrated by a new consecration to the immunities of social and domestic life.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches.

The attendance at the Protestant Episcopal churches was comparatively small, owing, of course, to the uninviting weather. The few persons who did attend, instead of putting on their Spring raiment, came, the gentlemen closely buttoned up in their Winter overcoats, and the ladies wrapped in furs and velvets. Umbrellas were carried instead of parasols, and altogether the aspect was more that of Winter than the opening of Spring.

At 10½ o'clock the chimes of Trinity rang out the Easter carol, "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring," followed by "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," and an Easter Hymn. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated with crosses of white camelias and other fragrant flowers. The services consisted of those specially appointed for the day. The music was selected with more than ordinary care, and was performed with more than the usual spirit. Prof. Morgan presided at the organ.

At St. Bartholomew's the floral decorations were unusually fine. Service was held here at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

At Grace Church the decorations were more profuse than at any other, though not perhaps arranged with more taste. The rear of the altar was banked up with flowers terminating in a cross and anchor. The altar, font, and reading-desk were also profusely decorated. The attendance here was larger than at most of the other churches, owing no doubt to the fact that the worshippers could come in their own carriages.

The attendance at Grace Chapel, on Fourteenth-street, was quite large. The music, under the direction of Dr. C. W. Beames, was well rendered, the solos, by Misses Hattie Bulkley and Nellie Chapman, being particularly well sung. A handsome cross of flowers was placed upon the altar.

The services at St. John's Church, Trinity Parish, were very imposing yesterday. The choir at St. John's has long been known for the excellence of the training which it has enjoyed, and the services yesterday showed no diminution in that particular. With a choir composed of from twenty to thirty voices of men and boys they discoursed most charming music. The English Cathedral School appears to be the model upon which it is founded. The "Te Deum," "Jubilate," "Kyrie" and "Sanctus" in the morning and the "Cantate Domino" and "Deus Misereatur" were sung, as in the English Church, in the forms of an anthem, called technically "services." This is a style of church music most difficult to perform on account of the intricacy of the harmony. The anthem itself, for tenor, solo and chorus, was selected from the oratorio of the "Elijah," one of Mendelssohn's greatest works. The first part of the anthem, "Then Shall the Righteous Shine," was sung by Rev. W. H. Cooke, who is precentor of Trinity Parish, in a manner most unexceptionable. Dr. James Peck, who is the senior organist of Trinity Parish, presided at the organ with his usual ability. In the afternoon there was a very interesting service by the children of the Sunday-schools of St. John's, when the children sang with great simplicity and sweetness.

At the "Iglesia Santiago de Cuba," in Twenty-second-street, the services began a little after noon. This is the only Spanish Episcopal church in the country. The music, which was both well selected and well interpreted, was under the direction of Señor Agramonte. "Easter Anthem," Buck, by the quartette—Miss Adelaide Earl, soprano; Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, contralto; Señor Garcia, tenor; Mr. E. Gilbert, basso. "Te Deum," Kouschmann, by a full choir, and the anthem, "Teach Me, O Lord," Mendelssohn, with the solo rendered by Miss Adelaide Earl.

At nearly all the churches floral decorations of more or less beauty adorned the altars; some addition was made to the musical selections, the sermons having reference to the mysterious event which the day is set apart throughout the Christian world to celebrate.

High Mass at St. Albans.

At the high mass at St. Albans in the forenoon, there was a large attendance, the narrow auditorium of the church being densely crowded. The altar was decorated with flowers and brilliantly illuminated with candles. Father Noyes officiated as celebrant, assisted by Father Morrell as deacon and Father Downey as subdeacon. The exercises began with the procession of the clergy and acolytes bearing candles and emblems, and marching to the music of the "Kyrie" and "Alldena," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The "Gloria" was sung by a choir of men and boys, and was followed by the chanting of the Gospel. Merbecke's "Credo," and an original offertory anthem, the "Sanchus," was then sung. The other musical exercises consisted of the "Benedictus" of Gounod, the "Agnus Dei," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and Culkin's "Gloria in Excelsis." Rev. C. W. Morrell preached a short sermon, in which he set forth in impressive language the lessons of the resurrection, and took occasion to apostrophise in glowing terms the "ancient Catholic Church." The entire service closely resembled that of the Roman ritual. The officiating clergyman wore an embroidered robe, the prayers were intoned, heads were bowed at the name of Jesus, and at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered at the close of the service, the sacred elements were uniformly elevated. There was an early low mass at 7 o'clock and matins at 9¾ in the same church, and in the afternoon there were services at 4 and 8 o'clock.

The Catholic Churches.

Although the weather yesterday was somewhat inclement, a fine misty rain prevailing from early morning throughout the day, it did not appear to dampen the religious ardor of our Catholic fellow-citizens for giving due honor to the joyous festival of Easter. In all the churches of that denomination the crowded congregations attested the great interest manifested by them in the proper celebration of the event so remarkable in the history of the Christian world. The early masses in the morning were attended by vast crowds of worshipers, as is the case every Sunday morning; but it was in the solemn high mass, celebrated in each church at 10½ A. M., the great interest was centered, and, accordingly, in all the religious edifices of the Catholic communion, the throng was at this hour unusually great, the aisles, and every place where standing room even could be obtained, being fairly packed. A very large proportion of the attendance was composed of Protestants, drawn to these edifices on this occasion by the excellence of the music and the imposing grandeur of the ceremonies which the Catholic Church knows so well how to employ on all occasions of religious festivity. Especially was this attendance of Protestants noticeable in the Cathedral, in St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, St. Ann's, (Rev. Dr. Preston's,) Eighth-street, St. Francis Xavier's, (Jesuit,) Sixteenth-street, and the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, (Rev. Father Hecker's).

At St. Stephen's, being the largest edifice, the throng was the greatest. The services began shortly after 10½. Rev. D. McSweeney officiated as celebrant of the solemn high mass; Rev. Father Griffin as deacon, and Rev. Father Henry as sub-deacon. After the first Gospel had been intoned by the deacon, Rev. Dr. Glynn, pastor of St. Stephen's, ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, taking as his text the Gospel of the day, Mark xvi., 1-7. He dwelt upon the miracle of the Resurrection as being the crowning proof of our Lord's divinity, and giving a blessed assurance that all His promises were to be fulfilled. He referred to Christ's resurrection, also, as being typical of the resurrection of the soul, touched by divine grace, out of the charnel-house of sin and moral death, and urged his hearers, while they joined in sympathetic unison with the glorias and hallelujahs which the Church on this day uses to testify her unbounded joy in the possession of a Redeemer triumphant over sin and hell, to rise themselves from the ways of sin, and seek in the all-atoning blood of Christ the means whereby to live in a state of purity and grace. He dwelt also on the fact that it was only after the Resurrection that our Savior set about consummating the work for which He came upon earth. It was only then that He sent His apostles abroad to preach the Gospel to all the nations, promising to abide with them even till the consummation of the world, thus founding His Church, and giving it the assurance of His constant presence. The conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks were directed to doubters and unbelievers, whom he recommended to search for and to find, as Thomas did, the verity of a risen Christ, and then, like him, to humbly and honestly acknowledge His divinity—to profess Him before all men as "My Lord and my God." The musical exercises consisted of Millard's popular Mass in G, given under the direction of Prof. George W. Morgan, organist of this church. At the Offertory a new "Ave Verum," composed expressly for the occasion, was sung. This piece is concerted for voice, harp, organ and full orchestra. Prof. Toulmin played the harp accompaniment. An orchestra of thirty-five pieces took part in all the musical services.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the decorations of the altar and sanctuary were most elaborate. Solemn high mass was celebrated at 10½ A. M., Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, officiating as celebrant; Rev. Dr. McSweeney as deacon; Rev. Father McGean as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Kearney as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Jones, S. J., from the College of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth-street. The music, under the direction of Prof. Schmitz, organist of the Cathedral, was superb, the mass sung being his own composition, (Schmitz's fourth,) being the same that was sung on last Christmas Day. The soloists were Mme. Chome, soprano; Mme. Werner, alto; Herr Sohst, basso.

At St. Anthony's, in Sullivan-street, the solemn high mass began at 10½ A. M. The music was Mozart's Twelfth, with full orchestra, under the direction of Signor G. Gueli. The celebrated Vespers of Asioli were sung at 7½ P. M., with full orchestral accompaniment.

At St. Ann's, in Eighth-street, Rev. Dr. Preston's, first mass commenced at 7 A. M.; then mass every hour until 10½ A. M., at which time solemn high mass was celebrated, Dr. Preston being celebrant. A sermon was preached by one of the Jesuit Fathers from West Sixteenth-street. The programme of music was as follows: L. Dachauer's Second Mass, with full chorus and orchestra; the Offertory "Regina Cœli," Dachauer's soprano solo, with chorus and orchestra. Before the sermon, "Veni Creator," (by Gounod,) for four male voices, without accompaniment: Tenor, Signor Ernani; basso, Signor Remi; soprano, Miss De Braux; contralto, Miss O. Gomien. Musical director, Prof. L. Dachauer.

The organist of the Church of the Holy Innocents prepared a very fine musical programme for the Easter morning service, and in the evening at 7½, a grand vocal and instrumental concert took place, at which some excellent solo singers were present, assisted by the Seventh Regiment Band and a chorus of forty voices.

At St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Farrell, Jr. Wm. Pecher, organist, conducted the musical programme, which was very fine. The altar, with its profusion of Spring and exotic flowers, presented an unique and beautiful appearance.

EASTER SERMONS.

Discourse of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—The First Message of the Savior After His Resurrection.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon, yesterday morning, to a large congregation, from the following text:

"And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying All Hail. And they came and held him by the feet and worshiped him. Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there they shall see me."—Matthew xxviii., 9, 10.

He said he had selected these words of Christ as a text upon which to found a few remarks which he thought would be appropriate to the day. They are the first recorded words spoken by the Master after emerging from the grave. They are, he said, words of cheer and encouragement. Few, probably, of the events and incidents in His life are recorded in the Gospels, but there are enough to show the divinity of Christ, and when taken together they are conclusive. There is enough of incident and detail to enable us to fill up the parts omitted by means of our imaginations. It is stated that he was conveyed, after the crucifixion, by loving hands—though not those of his immediate followers—to his rock-hewn sepulchre. But there is very little detail about the manner of doing it; we are informed nothing about the act of resurrection itself; no record is made by the angels as to what went on within that sacred tomb. So far as we know the disciples did not seek by questions to find out any of the details of the resurrection. Had we, inquisitive people that we are, been there in the disciples' place, we would have asked a thousand questions. But though there is very little in regard to incidents, we learn—and this only in explanation of the conduct of the women who were first at the sepulchre—the time of the resurrection. One authority says it was "as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week." Another says it was "very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun." Another: "Upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre bringing spices," &c. John says: "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark." Mr. Beecher said that however it might seem to others, he never went out at that time in the morning, when the first faint light of the dawning day begins to break in the eastern horizon, without thinking, "this is the resurrection hour." What hour could have been more appropriate for the Savior's resurrection? There was no need of robes and symbols created by man's ingenuity. All nature symbolized it. There was enough in this simple, unaffected but sublime history of the resurrection to carry conviction to the mind of every intelligent person that the story is no fable, that it is not the invention of man. And yet today a thousand hands are busy in trying to tear away from Christ his sacred character and divine mission; and other thousands are endeavoring to prove that the whole history of his birth, life and death is a fable and nothing more. Did cunning hands devise the story for the purpose of imposing upon a credulous world? The artless simplicity in which the facts are related forbids the thought. In what there is related there is internal evidence of its truth. The reverend gentleman alluded in eloquent and pathetic language to the fact that women were the first at the sepulchre at the early dawn. But first came Mary Magdelene, out of whom Christ had cast seven devils. In addition to the affection she bore toward him in common with the other immediate followers, she was doubtless actuated by the love born of gratitude. It was, he said, a significant fact that the Savior after his resurrection, did not return to the great city over against him—at least we have no record of it. To the metropolis where was the scene of his unjust accusations, his arraignment and trial before Pilate his sentence and execution; to the scene of his great griefs and overwhelming sorrows, his heart did not turn. But to the women who bore the spices for the purpose of anointing his body with so much Christian affection, he said, "Go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there they shall see me." Coming through the narrow portals of the grave, stripped of all earthly blemishes, his heart turned to Galilee, and it was there that first he desired to meet his chosen followers. All his heart was there. The speaker dwelt at some length upon the words "All Hail," and "Be not afraid." Those words come as a voice from the grave to us, from one who is our Savior and who will finally be our Judge. Today he says to all, "Be not afraid." Today what does the grave say to us? What but corruption and decay? Each for himself takes the journey alone to the land beyond the river. We go hence from the kisses and caresses of those we have loved on earth. Our friends hear the clods fall upon our coffin lids with a harsh and sullen sound, and yet with the eye of faith we hear those welcome words re-echoed back from the other shore: "All hail! be not afraid." The speaker sought to impress upon his hearers the lesson taught by Christ, in the text quoted, on the subject of social life and of maintaining throughout the Christian pilgrimage a cheerful mind and a buoyant hope which never falters. These words of the Master might be termed messages. They come to those just entering upon a Christian life, to those that are far advanced on the pathway to heaven, and also to those who have no hope in this life or that which is to come. It would certainly be a welcome reception to all, in his judgment, when having passed through the troubles and turmoils of this life, and having passed over to the other shore, they were able to hear the words "All hail,—be not afraid. Because I live you shall live also." Those who deny the immortality of the soul are of all created beings the most miserable.

In the evening Mr. Beecher selected as his text the words: "Their sin by the Commandment might become exceedingly sinful." Romans, vii. 13. After reviewing the nature of sin and its influences upon mankind, he proceeded to say that our people sent men imbued with crime to represent them in their Legislatures—men who could be bought for money. They lamented these things, but made no effort to ameliorate them. It was the same in New-York, in Pennsylvania, in New-Jersey, and other States. One danger was the money, and the greatest danger was caused by some large corporations, with their hoarded money, who went up and brought the means to enable them to effect their desires. Money would accomplish anything nowadays. These ruffians could be bought with money or ambition, and if they were not able to gratify their desires, the State was taxed for its own damnation. It was this prostitution of a sense of right and justice that they would have to answer for. Here criminals whose hands were steeped in blood were allowed to walk the earth in a few months free, and ready again to deal death; and all this was accomplished by the men whom they permitted to reign over them. It was their duty to see that the governments so constituted by themselves should operate for good, and promulgate principles of good government and happiness to mankind.

The Moral Records of Life Illustrated by the Conduct of Pilate—Sermon by the New Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church.

Rev. P. L. Davies preached at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, yesterday morning, on "The Moral Records of Life," taking as a text the twenty-second verse of the nineteenth chapter of St. John: "Pilate answered, what I have written I have written." He said Pilate's conduct may be taken as the conduct of all men, morally. The unalterableness of the superscription may be taken as illustrative of the indelibility or unchangeableness of the moral records of life. The fate of this superscription may also be taken as an illustration of all moral records of life. Mr. Davies, in showing the moral significance of the superscription, with regard to its author, said: The whole life of Pilate is in that sentence. With one stroke of his reckless pen he has uncovered his mind, his heart, his conscience. He suggests the erroneousness of his opinion in regard to the sublimest of characters. The superscription was not written in good faith; it was designed as a burlesque, a mere title of ridicule. It suggests again his vacillating spirit in regard to the most sacred principles. Though Pilate was ignorant of the real character of Christ, he knew He was innocent of the charges against Him. He was, moreover, impressed by the majestic bearing and dignified demeanor of Christ, that He was what he actually claimed to be—a supernatural Being. He was in a terrible dilemma, afraid, on the one hand, to condemn Him, and afraid, on the other hand, to let Him go. He vacillated between policy and principle, between self-interest and eternal rectitude. Facts, reason, conscience said "Let Him go;" vanity, love of popularity and slavish fear said "Condemn Him." The superscription further suggests the inconsistency of his conduct. He allowed Jews to urge him to violate his own convictions, to ruin himself, to condemn an innocent man. He now looks with anger upon those whom he has before been anxious to please, and replies to them "What I have written I have written." We are all urged by powerful influences to do wrong. Shall we yield like Pilate? Whether we yield or resist the fact is recorded. This is a self-recording universe. Everything here is recording its own history. Mr. Davies commented on the unalterableness of the moral record of life. The idea expressed by Pilate, he said, is that the superscription is unalterable. It suggests the immutability of facts. This record was now an actual fact, and facts are unchangeable. At first it amounted to a conception, an idea, a purpose, but, as soon as written, the superscription was a consummated fact. There was no power in the universe that could ignore it. Once a thing became a fact, it is a fact forever. It also suggests the essential relativeness of facts. Pilate acknowledged that the writing was his own. He convinced men that an inevitable connection existed between this sentence and himself. Pilate took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: "I am innocent of the life of this just man." Miserable man! The waters of thousands of Atlantics are not enough to wash your hands of this blood-guiltiness. Thirdly, it suggests responsibility connected with personal facts. The mere fact of his taking water to wash his hands, and his declaration, imply that he was conscious of his responsibility. Though the record was written in a jest, it is made through the overruling of Providence to subserve the cause of truth. Pilate wrote, as a title of ridicule a sublime truth which none of Christ's disciples would have dared to publish. Though written in comparative privacy, it obtains the widest publicity. There is no secret but what shall be revealed; nothing hidden, but what shall be recorded. This sentence is destined to be read by all future generations of mankind. We are not only acquainted with the outward circumstances of his life, but with the workings of his thoughts and secret principles. Mr. Davies, in conclusion, referred to the beautiful way in which the inner life of man was revealed through his works, his writings, his paintings. His discourse was listened to throughout with great attention.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham on "Resurrection Robes," Jack Reynolds and the Laws of Matrimony.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached yesterday morning, at Lyric Hall, on the "Resurrection." He prefaced his discourse by an allusion to the season of Spring, with its attendant pleasures and joys, and remarked that the resurrection of nature, after many months of bleak, cheerless Winter, was symbolical of that great Resurrection whose anniversary was being celebrated that day throughout Christendom. Having explained the Scriptural interpretation of the Resurrection, he said that death was one of its aspects, but in that respect it was overdone. It was exaggerated, not in its importance, but in its scope and comprehensiveness. The world believed in personal immortality, but there was a great deal of selfishness connected with its doctrine. Men looked on eternal salvation as a thing to which they were rightful inheritors, without attending to the means defined by Christ in its attainment. Even that poor accursed murderer who recently shot an unoffending citizen with no more compunction than he would have fired into a wall, gave utterance to sentiments that illustrate the faith of the most depraved in everlasting redemption. As he passed out to execution he said, "I am sure I will go to the bosom of my God," and meeting another fellow-criminal, a murderer like himself, he took him by the hand and said that after death they would be united in the realms of joy. Think of that! What blasphemy and what utter irrationality! Why, when he read the account of that interview in the newspapers he could have wept at the depth of lowness and irreligion to which mankind had fallen. It was a fallacy; and a hope of resurrection in the spirit of the Gospel should be preceded by a complete annihilation of the abuses and wickedness of men here. Who could hope for a resurrection in the future when we are content to live here in sepultures? Every department of our political, social and domestic existence was demoralized, and until we could effect our complete reformation resurrection could not be said to be a certainty. A period should be put to the insults of the Press; the laws of matrimony should be so remodelled that the husband and wife could not be jealous of one another—so that the bond should not be merely a legal one, but that a condition of marriage should be a permission to each to act as he or she thought proper and at the dictates of the feelings and affections. The reverend gentleman also adverted to the faults of society in general, and in conclusion said that on their total eradication we might confidently expect and look forward to resurrection in the sense in which Christ intended it should be understood.

Easter Observances in New-Jersey.

The preparations for a due observance of Easter Sunday in Jersey City and Newark were on a larger scale than on any previous year. The interiors of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches were decorated in honor of the great festival of the Church, and the choirs were augmented in view of the unusually interesting programmes for the Easter services. In the principal Catholic Churches, masses took place at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and solemn pontificial vespers were held in the afternoon and evening. The disagreeable state of the weather did not prevent in any way the observance of the day, and from an early hour in the morning until the even song had been sung, the streets were thronged with persons in holiday attire, wending their way to take part in the thanksgiving services of the Church. St. Peter's Church and St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, are the principal Catholic churches, and they were thronged at all the services by attentive and devout congregations. At St. Mary's the decorations were on an unusual style of grandeur. The three altars were loaded with flowers and candles, and the various images of the church appropriately decorated. Mass was sung at 7 A. M. and 10½ A. M. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the pastor of the church, Rev. Father Senez, who preached an eloquent sermon from the sixteenth chapter of Mark, the Gospel of the day. The musical portions of the service were conducted by A. Besemann, organist of the church, Generale's mass in C being given with very fine effect. At Grace Church (Episcopal) the altar table was adorned with flowers and a handsome scarlet and white altar-cloth, with the motto in raised letters "Christ is Risen." The litany was intoned by Rev. O. Riman, and the sermon preached by Rev. S. M. Rice. Grace Church is noted for the excellence of the musical portions of the service, and sustained its reputation well yesterday.

At St. John's Catholic Church, Newark, the chimes, at sunrise, rung several anthems and carols, composed and arranged especially for the occasion by Mr. Henry Widmer. At high mass, Millard's mass in G was given under the direction of Mr. John Savage. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Mozart's Mass No. 12 was given with a full chorus, under the direction of the organist, Prof. Wm. Schmidt. The soprano and tenor solos were rendered by Mrs. McGinnis and Mr. Kronenberg, respectively. The house of prayer was handsomely decorated with flowers and hangings in white; the musical service included a "Te Deum" and Jubilate by Nares in F, with an anthem selected from Elvay, a composer who has written many works of merit for the English service. A Credo by Werbeck, and a Litany by Tallis were also given.

Among the Episcopal Churches the music was interpreted principally by boy choirs, in imitation of the old English Cathedral style. At Grace Church, both at the morning and evening service, the processional hymns, "Jesus Christ is Risen Today," and "Wave, Wave the Banner," were sung. In the morning the "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" in E, by Cornell, and the anthem "Christ, our Passover," formed part of the service. At Trinity Church the programme included an anthem by Millard, with a "Te Deum" by the same composer, and a "Benedictus" arranged from one of Mozart's masses. The Easter Hymn by Hummel, and a trio by Mercadante, were sung at the offertory. At St. Paul's and at St. Barnabas, at Roseville, Easter carols were sung by the children of the Sunday-schools, and music appropriate to the day rendered by the choirs.

At the colored church in Bergen, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Bishop of the African M. E. Church, preached the sermon, which was upon the subject of the crucifixion and resurrection of our Saviour, from John, xviii., 38: "I find no fault at all in Him." The reverend Bishop, after describing the trial, delivery to the Jews, and death of the Saviour, dwelt upon the resurrection from the grave and the blessings which had followed to the entire race. He showed the fulfillment of prophecy in every act in the great tragedy, and proved the divinity of the great sufferer by the circumstances of His punishment not less than by His miraculous resurrection from death.

In the new Presbyterian Church at Englewood, yesterday, a new organ, built at a great expense in Boston, and presented to the church by a member distinguished for his liberality, was opened at the morning service.

Easter Among the Newsboys.

The Easter services at the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society were exceedingly interesting and well attended. The Sunday services at these institutions are conducted by a number of our prominent citizens for the benefit of the homeless boys of the City who attend no other place of worship. When these meetings were first opened the boys conducted themselves in the most disorderly manner, often pitching paper pellets at, and otherwise annoying the speakers. Now this has all changed, and a more respectful and orderly assemblage could not be desired. In the absence of Mr. Howard Potter, the services at the Phelps Lodge yesterday were conducted by Mr. M. Dupuy, who in a lucid and able discourse explained to the boys the nature of the joyful day. The boys joined reverently in reading the Scriptures and sung several hymns with much spirit.

INSANITY AND RELIGION.

Curious Testimony in the Addington Will Case—The Testator's Peculiar Manner of Worship.

The will of the testator in the Addington Will case, propounded for probate by his executor, Albert Day, of this City, is contested by his son on the ground of insanity. It will be remembered several witnesses have testified that the testator was very peculiar in his religious views. A witness of the Methodist persuasion testified that the testator while praying made peculiar gesticulations, and swayed himself to and fro; but on being cross-examined by the executor, the witness testified that the Methodists sometimes give vent to their religious fervor when the Holy Ghost comes upon them at camp meetings and other places, by violent gesticulations, and frequently become highly ecstatic and demonstrative in their worship. An expert physician testified that he thought the testator to be unsound in mind because he declared that he was in direct communion with God, and also for the reason that he asked God what he should do in all matters. Witness thought it impossible for man in this age to have direct communion with God, and get direct answers from Him; for the reason that the experience of man gives no instance since the time the Bible was written, of direct communication with God. The witness further testified that he believed that man directly communicated with God in Bible times, but that it was impossible for man to do so now. When asked by the executor why he considered it impossible for man to do now what he was able to do in ancient times, the witness stated that he did not know any reason except that he considered it impossible for any one to approach directly to Omnipotence, and that he had not heard of any direct communion with God since the Bible was written, and it was inconsistent in itself as he viewed it. On being asked to give other reasons for his non-belief in modern inspiration and communion with God, the witness expressed a desire to not go into that, for it involved his religious belief. The case is not yet closed.

Dedication of a Free Methodist Church.

The Free Methodists of this City having purchased the brick church on Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as the Church of the Pilgrims, it was dedicated by them yesterday. Services were held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. The morning service was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Belden, of this City. The sermon was delivered by the General Superintendent, Rev. B. T. Roberts, of Rochester, N. Y. He preached from the Acts, xxviii., 22: "But we desire to hear of Thee what Thou thinkest; for as concerning this sect we know that everywhere it is spoken against." He spoke on the doctrine of the Free Methodist Church in general, and then on the feature distinguishing it from other churches. In the houses of worship of the Free Methodists, he said, every seat was free to everybody alike, whether rich or poor. After the sermon Rev. Wm. Gould, of Binghamton, N. Y., gave some statistics about the Free Methodist Church. The church was organized Aug. 23, 1860, and numbers now 109 preachers. The number of members is about 6,000, and its property is valued altogether at $2,134,050. There are four Conferences, viz.: Tennessee, Illinois, Susquehanna and Michigan. The congregation of this City belong to the Susquehannah Conference, which organized April 10, 1862, with five preachers, and less than 100 members, while it numbers now twenty-eight preachers, 1,451 members and its church property is valued at $657,000. He also gave, for the sake of comparison, the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the first ten years of its existence in this country, from 1766 to 1776, showing a total number of twenty-four preachers and 4,921 members in the last named year. Subscriptions were then solicited for paying the purchase-money of the church-building which were made to the amount of about $2,000. The service closed with prayer and the benediction by Rev. J. R. James, the minister of the congregation.

The New Excise Law—Free Liquor and the Consequences.

The new Excise law has as yet made but little difference in the social aspects of the Sabbath in the City. The chief reason is that after the Board of Police became half Democratic the former law was not rigidly enforced, and any one knowing the side and back entrances to the saloons had no difficulty in getting all the liquor desired. A seeming observance of the law was, however, maintained by keeping the front doors closed, and this practice has not yet been generally abrogated. Behind the doors, however, in very many of the saloons, the drunken carouses continue during the whole of the Sabbaths, some one of which generally end in a serious disturbance. Such affairs have been chronicled for weeks past, and the latest occurred yesterday at the saloon No. 521 Greenwich-street, when Herman Myers and Philip Tracy, maddened by rum, fell to fighting. The result was that the latter was carried home with a serious wound on the head, and Myers was locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, to await an examination before a magistrate. Similar affairs undoubtedly occur in a number of the saloons, but as they are more quietly conducted, are kept from the Police, and are not positively known. As yet the number of arrests on Sunday for drukenness and disorderly conduct has not materially increased, and yesterday were not in excess of the average for some months past. But the new law has not yet gone fully into operation, as the Commissioners have not organized, and the liquor-dealers, fearing that they may yet be subjected to the penalties of the old law, continue to be a little cautious. The City is therefore yet spared the humiliation of seeing all the bar-rooms in open and active operation upon the Sabbath.

Custom-House Appointments.

The following changes have occurred in the Custom-house Department since March 24:

Clerks—Tho. Earll, Chief Bond Clerk, vice C. H. Houghton, resigned, salary $2,200; W. H. McMahon, Chief Clerk Fifth Division, vice E. D. Ogden, resigned, salary $2,500; John Quackenbush, Chief Entry Clerk, vice W. H. McMahon, promoted, salary $2,500; J. C. F. Beyland, Entry Clerk, vice J. Quackenbush, promoted, salary $2,200; Jas. Tanner, Third Division, vice O. F. Voight, resigned, salary $1,800; M. Lowenstein, First Division, vice F. Meyer, transferred, salary $1,200.

Inspectors—At $4 per day—J. T. Harding, vice W. H. Steele, removed; S. Jaudon, vice T. C. Ruggles, removed; O. M. Alden, vice O. Yeaton, removed; H. J. Cooke, vice O. L. Laurence, removed; G. M. Prindle, vice T. J. Cooke, removed; G. W. Packard, vice C. L. Grant, removed; W. M. Denniston, vice G. McCarthy, removed; J. M. Russell, vice C. W. Chase, resigned.

Night Inspectors—At $3 per day—James Whytal, vice B. S. Steen, removed; D. F. Waldron, vice Theo. Syphers, removed; John Dwyer, vice D. Ryan, removed; W. B. Lewis, vice P. Rafferty, removed; F. W. Speck, vice J. Beckett, removed; P. Reilley, vice C. Castillo, removed; B. F. Weeks, vice J. C. Varney, resigned; E. A. Dupuy, vice C. Bathman, removed.

Porter—At $720 per annum—P. E. Pietch, vice T. Deveney, resigned.

Store-keepers—At $4 per day—J. B. Massett, vice S. Jaudon, removed; W. H. Grace, vice G. Parks, removed; R. H. Gray, vice W. H. Overton, removed; Wm. Stevens, vice Jos. Gutman, removed.

The following appointments have been made in the Customs Department at Castle Garden: C. S. Tunis, Superintendent and Deputy Collector, $2,000 per annum; J. F. Peck, Store-keeper, $4 per day; Frank Meyer, Inspector, $4 per day; J. S. Selden, Inspector, $4 per day; M. Oscar, Assistant Store-keeper, $1,000 per annum; T. C. Beekman, Clerk, $800 per annum.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The McFarland trial proceeds today before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Although this is the tenth day of the investigation the public interest in the case is unflagging. Much interesting evidence, it is said, will yet be forthcoming on both sides, and when we shall have an end of it, not even the lawyers themselves can at present with certainty predict. It would seem as if there were some points upon which the introduction of much more cumulative evidence must be inhibited. That, however, is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court.

The steamers *Providence* and *Bristol* resume their regular trips for the season today, the former leaving from here this afternoon, and the latter from Newport. All the employes will appear in new uniforms. The commanders will wear blue frock coats, vests and pantaloons. Their cuffs will be decorated with one gold band three-fourths of an inch in width, and two of one-fourth of an inch in width, with a silver star on each cuff, and a monogram of the Company on each end of the collar. They wear a regulation-cap with one and one-fourth inch gold band and a monogram in front. Admiral-Colonel-Prince Fisk, Jr., will muster all hands at 4 o'clock P. M. for inspection.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.004 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., April 16, 30.350 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., April 12, 29.592; range, .758 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 53.9°; maximum at 12 M., April 15, 74°; minimum at 6 A. M., April 16, 40°; range, 34°. April 11, rain from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .57 inch; April 12, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 5 A. M., amount of water, .17 inch; total amount of water for week, .74 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,972 miles.

Wm. Pease, Wm. J. Dalton and Wm. McKenna were brought up for examination, yesterday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with setting fire to the steam-tug *Jonathan Chase*, on the 9th of January. The particulars of the case were recorded in yesterday's Times. Dalton turned State's evidence, and stated that at the instigation of Wm. Pease, who promised to make him Captain of a vessel which he intended to purchase with the proceeds of the insurance, he burned the vessel. They were committed for trial.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Scott, Henry Woods and Titus L. Overacker were charged with entering the liquor saloon No. 418 Eighteenth-street, on Saturday night, and robbing Frederick Wietzel of $20. They were held to answer.

Joseph Wolf was held to answer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Scott, for attempting to steal $50 from the residence of Joseph Stozek, No. 194 Second-street, on Saturday night.

The Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery were thronged last evening. The occasion was a concert given by the singing-school of the German General Singers' Union of this City. This school has existed about six months, and is maintained by the Singers Union, the pupils being instructed free of charge. The concert was a very successful affair. The school is in a very flourishing condition.

Martin Reilly, a mason, residing at No. 230 Mott-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $5,000 bail, for biting off the lower lip of Chas. Richards, on Friday night.

James Crawford and Joseph Anderson, laborers, were rescued from drowning, yesterday morning, by Officer Dempsey, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken to their home.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Coulter, Thomas Rooney and William Smith, who were arraigned on Saturday on a charge of breaking into the hardware-store of Daniel Grinnon, at Fiftieth-street and Eighth-avenue, were yesterday committed for trial.

Michael Finn, a conductor on the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Horse Railroad, was attacked at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, by a number of ruffians, who kicked and beat him in a shocking manner. He was found by the Police in a disabled condition and assisted to his home. None of the assailants were arrested.

Some malicious person amused himself last evening by firing a number of pistol-shots at the house No. 143 Eighth-street, two of which went through the windows into rooms which, fortunately, happened to be unoccupied at the time, and no damage was done beyond the breaking of the glass.

Louis Pauli, a German waiter, living in Newark, N. J., upon complaint of Charles Hampe and Jacob Meyers, of No. 59 Hester-street, for stealing a watch and clothing, altogether valued at $175, was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house yesterday. He will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Plans have been accepted by the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company for a new depot at the Main-street Junction in Flushing. A handsome and substantial building will be erected.

Rev. J. J. A. Morgan, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Southampton, and for some years a teacher at Hempstead, was ordained a Deacon in the Episcopal Church at Brooklyn last week.

During the past year, within the northern district of Long Island, six new Methodist churches have been built, 1,026 probationers have been added to the Church, $21,170 has been contributed for benevolent purposes, and the the property of the Church has been increased by $156,120.

To-morrow evening the colored citizens of Flushing and vicinity will celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment and the proclamation of universal suffrage by a public meeting. Eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

NEW-JERSEY.

The inhabitants of Jersey City are at present considering the question: "Have we a City Judge?" Cornelius C. Martindale at present holds that office, and was appointed by the new city charter for the term of five years. It is now stated that the action of the Legislature in making the office appointive, in designating Mr. Martindale to fill that office, and the act of the Governor in commissioning him, are unconstitutional and void. It is believed that the Board of City Canvassers will find that 700 votes were cast for Charles E. Schofield, for the elective office of City Judge, as authorized by the new charter, and his right to the office will be insisted upon.

The twelfth annual report of the West Jersey Railroad sets forth that the earnings of the road for the year 1869 amounted to $625,184 23, the current expenses to $135,078 79, leaving a balance applicable to dividend of $132,253 04. The whole number of passengers carried is stated at 545,971½, the number of passenger trains run was 5,835, and the amount of freight 106,608 tons. The cash dividend of five per cent. each were paid during the year.

The Classis of Raritan has just closed its annual session in Somerville, N. J. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Cornell. Rev. Dr. Mepler succeeded as President. The reports from the pastors represent all of the congregations as prosperous. The total membership now is 2,860.

Yesterday morning the body of Charles Hoagler, a laborer, was found in an out-house in the rear of James Reilley's saloon, at the corner of Pavonia-avenue and Provost-street, Jersey City. No one could tell how or when he came there, but one of his acquaintances said he had been "on a drunk" for a week. Coroner Burns viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

The Elizabeth Common Council have raised the salary of the Chief of Police from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum.

The loss by the fire in Elizabethport, on Saturday afternoon, is about $3,000. Two dwellings were partially destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon, Michael Flanley, the driver of the Bergen and Hudson City car in which the outrageous assault upon a woman was made at an early hour on Friday morning, was arrested in Bergen City, and about an hour afterward Philip Kenny, a driver on the road who was implicated in the outrage, was also arrested in Hudson City. Michael Nolan, who was acting as conductor on the car, is still at liberty, but the Police are on his track and expect to arrest him today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 16.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	12 M.
Consols for money	94⅞
Consols for account	94⅞@94⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅛
United States 10-40s	86¼
Illinois Central Railroad shares	113⅛
Erie Railroad shares	20¼
Atlantic and Great Western shares	28

Paris, April 16.—The Bourse opened quiet, Rentes 73f. 75c., and closed firm, Rentes, 74f. 5c.

Antwerp, April 16.—Petroleum opened quiet at 50¾f. for Standard White, and closed quiet at 50¾f.

Paris, April 17.—Bourse weak; Rentes, 73f. 35c.

Frankfort, April 16.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

Havre, April 16.—Cotton opened quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

Bremen, April 16.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalers 18 groschew.

Hamburg, April 16.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Havana, April 16.—Sugar opened heavy, but improved toward the close; quotations are unchanged. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 50,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds., of which 9,500 boxes and 1,000 hhds. were to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 458,000 boxes and 24,000 hhds. Bacon steady at 19½c. Coal-oil dull at 4½@4¾ reals. Flour steady at $9 50@$10 25. Hams steady. Lard steady at 19¾c., in kegs, and 22½c., in tins. Lumber steady; Pitch Pine, $25 ₱ 1,000 feet. Potatoes quiet at $3. Tallow active at 12c. Shooks—Box steady at 10¼ reals; Hogshead quiet at $2 25. Empty Hogsheads in demand at $3 50@$4. Wax firm; Yellow, $8 87½ ₱ arrobe; White, $12 12½. Honey in demand at 4½@5 reals. Naval Stores in demand. Freights quiet; there is no demand for the United States. Exchange—On London, 13¼@14 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days sight, ½@1 ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 9½@10½ ₱ cent. discount; Short Sight, 7½ ₱ cent. discount; Gold Exchange on the United States, 60 days sight, 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 3¾@4¼ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, April 16.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull at $3 80@$4 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat closed advancing; No. 2 at 78⅛c.@78¾c.; afternoon irregular at 78¼c., cash, and 79½c. seller for May. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 at 85⅛c.@86c.; afternoon firmer at 85½c.@86½c., cash and seller for May. Oats advancing; No. 2 at 44½c.@44¾c. Rye steady and quiet at 73c.@75c. for No. 2. Barley nominal. Highwines firm at $1 01 for iron-bound. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork closed at $28. Lard, 15¼c.@15½c. Beef Cattle dull and lower; sales at $4 50@$7 75 for common to extra prime shipping Beeves. Live Hogs lower at $8 40@$9 for Common to Choice. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 96,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs. Freights firm; 7½c. for Wheat and 6½c. for Corn to Buffalo.

St. Louis, April 16.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton dull at 21½c.@22c. for Middling. Flour firmer; Superfine, $3 90@$4 20; Extra, $4 45@$5; Double Extra, $5@$5 20. Wheat dull; No. 2 Spring, 79c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1 do., $1 12@$1 15. Corn firm; Mixed in bulk at 81c.@82c.; Mixed sacked, 92c.@93c.; Prime White, 94c.@94½c.; Choice, 95c.@96c. Oats dull in bulk; 53c.@55c., sacked. Barley quiet at 85c.@88c. Rye easier at 72c.@75c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $28 50@$29. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Rib, 16c. Lard nominal. Beef Cattle firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live Hogs quiet at $7@$9. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley.

Baltimore, April 16.—Cotton market firmer; Middling, 22¾c.; net receipts, 158 bales; coastwise, 16 bales; total, 174 bales; exports to Great Britain, 695 bales; stock on hand, 3,935 bales. Flour firm and fairly active; Howard-street Superfine, $4 87½@$5 12½; do. Extra, $4 37½@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 87½@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 62½; do. Family, $6@$6 75. Wheat firm; Prime to Choice Maryland Red at $1 45@$1 50. Corn—White fairly active at $1 03@$1 06; Mixed firm at $1 08. Oats quiet at 62c.@65c. Mess Pork firm at $29. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Shoulders, 13c. Hams, 19c.@20c. Lard firm at 16½c.@17c. Whisky firm at $1 02@$1 02½.

New-Orleans, April 16.—Cotton very firm and holders asking higher rates; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; sales, 5,500 bales; net receipts, two days, 5,125 bales; coastwise, 731 bales; total, 5,856 bales; exports to Great Britain—9,924 bales to Liverpool; to the Continent—1,594 bales to Bremen; 1,560 bales to Amsterdam, and coastwise, 488 bales; stock on hand, 162,680 bales. Flour—Superfine, $4 25; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 75. Corn firm at $1 15; Oats, 63c.@65c. Bran, $1 30. Hay, $27. Pork firmer; Mess, $29 75@$30 25. Bacon unchanged. Lard firmer; Tierce, 16¼c.; Keg, 18c. Sugar—Prime, 11¾c.@11¼c. Molasses—Prime, 70c.@75c. Whisky quiet at 95c.@$1 07½. Coffee held firmer at 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Prime, 18½c. Sterling Exchange, 123¾@123⅞; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. Gold, 113⅛.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Cotton—Supply small, unchanged. Bark steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. Clover-seed quiet at $9@$9 44. Timothy held at $7 25. Flax-seed, $2 30. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 62½; Extras, $4 62½@$5; Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50. Wheat and Rye unchanged. Corn in good demand and higher; Yellow, $1 08@$1 10. Oats dull at 62c.@64c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio, 16c.@17¾c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. Sugar firmer; closes at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for fair and good Refining Cuba. Molasses dull; sales, 50 hhds. Sagua at 44c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 02.

Buffalo, April 16.—Flour neglected. Wheat, Oats and Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales three cars four-rowed Canada at 82c., in store. Peas nominal at 90c., in store. Seeds quiet at $7 for Timothy; $10 for medium Clover. Mess Pork dull at $27 75. Lard dull at 17c.@17½c. Highwines nominal at $1. The Cattle market closed quite dull and ¼c. lower than last week; a few car lots were held over, a large number shipped in first hands; closing rates, 7c.@8¼c. for shipping stock; receipts of the week, 7,310 head; last week, 6,018. Hogs—Receipts of the week, 9,318 head; last week, 8,723; market closed fair at $9@$9 50 for shipping stock; very Extra, $9 75. Sheep—Total receipts, 5,966 head; last week, 2,396; market closed dull at $5@$6 50 for all kinds.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in light supply, with a moderate demand at $1 10@$1 12. Corn dull and lower at 84c.@86c. Oats unchanged. Rye steady at 90c.@95c. Barley dull at 80c.@95c. for Spring, and $1@$1 05 for Fall. Cotton firmer and unchanged. Whisky firm at 97c.@98c. Mess Pork irregular; 200 bbls. choice City brand sold at $28 50; Ordinary offered at $28 25. Bulk Meats firm and quiet; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Sides, 13¾c. for Clear Ribs, and 14¾c.@15c. for Clear. Bacon firm, with a fair demand for Clear Rib Sides; none out of smoke; would bring 15⅝c.; held at 15¾c.; Shoulders sold at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly at the latter price. Lard quiet; City, 15¼c.@16c. for Kettle; no Steam offering. Exchange scarce at par buying.

Oswego, April 16—Evening.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 4,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 44, and 6,000 bushels Western Mixed Spring at 85c. Corn quiet. Barley and Rye nominal. Corn-meal, $2 25 for Bolted, $2 15 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton.

San Francisco, April 16.—The shipments of Wheat to England during the month of March were 23,000 sacks, valued at $385,000. During the week Mining Shares were active, but not generally firm, closing without improvement: Alpha, $16; Belcher, $25; Bullion, $7; Chollar, $28; Confidence, $30; Crown Point, $18; Empire Mill, $25; Gould & Curry, $332; Hale & Norcross, $131; Imperial, $45; Kentuck, $78; Occidental, $14; Ophir, $26; Overman, $80; Savage, $39; Sierra Nevada, $7; Yellow Jacket, $54. Flour, $4 50. Wheat—Sales of Choice at $1 60. Legal Tenders, 89¾.

Toledo, Ohio, April 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 30; regular do. held at $1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 03½; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 02½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats closed advancing, No. 1 at 55½c., No. 2 at 52c. Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

Louisville, April 16.—Cotton dull; Middling 21½c. Flour, $5. Wheat, $1 05@$1 20. Corn, $1. Oats, 61c. Rye, 90c. Pork, $29. Bacon, 12c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@16¼c. for sides. Bulk Meats, 11c.@12c. for shoulders; 15¼c. for sides. Lard, 16c. Hams, 18c. Whisky, 97c. Tobacco firm; sales 194 hhds., at $5@$34 for Trash to medium bright Leaf.

Milwaukee, April 16.—Flour dull; City Double Extra, $4 25@$4 50. Wheat steady at 87½c. for No. 1; 77½c. for No. 2. Oats firm at 44c. for No. 2. Corn unchanged; Rye unchanged; Barley unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bushels Wheat.

Savannah, April 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 21½c.; sales 300 bales; net receipts, 1,001 bales; total, 1,001; exports, coastwise, 38 bales; stock on hand, 40,811 bales. Freight to Liverpool, ⅜c. sail; 9-16c. steam; to New-York, ½c.; to Havre, ¾c. Exchange on London 122⅛; Exchange on Paris, 467½f.

Memphis, April 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 439 bales; exports, 1,086 bales. Flour, $4 50@$4 65. Corn, $1 05@$1 10. Oats, 65c.@67c. Mess Pork scarce at $29@$29 50. Lard, 16c.@18c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 16c.

Mobile, April 16.—Cotton—The market today is quiet; Middling, 21¼c.@21¾c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 2,145 bales; total, 2,145 bales; exports, coastwise, 861 bales to New-Orleans; 788 bales to New-York; stock on hand, 51,627 bales.

Charleston, April 16.—Cotton—The market today is quiet and steady; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 1,116 bales; total, 1,116 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,149 bales, and coastwise 688 bales; stock on hand, 11,373 bales.

Galveston, April 16.—Cotton—The market today is firm; good Ordinary, 18¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 1,279 bales; total, 1,279 bales; exports to Great Britain, 997 bales, and coastwise 1,007 bales; stock on hand, 27,129 bales.

Boston, April 16.—Cotton—The market today is dull; prices unchanged; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 10 bales; coastwise, 910 bales; total, 920 bales; stock on hand, 11,000 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., April 16.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 21c. Spirits of Turpentine, 41½c.@42c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 60. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 70@$3 75. Tar firmer at $1 55.

Norfolk, April 16.—Cotton—The market today is quiet; Low Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,005 bales; total, 1,005 bales; exports, coastwise, 282 bales; stock on hand, 5,811 bales.

Augusta, Ga., April 16.—Cotton market dull, but prices unchanged; sales, 163 bales; receipts, 167 bales; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.

Cleveland, April 16.—Wheat nominal. Corn, nothing doing. Oats held 52c. for No. 1 State. Rye firmer, held 90c.@95c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Detroit, April 16.—Flour, $6 for choice. Wheat firm; Extra, $1 26; No. 1, $1 18. Oats—State, 53c. Barley, $1 55 ₱ cental.

[Advertisement.]

Boys and Girls are very different in disposition, and require very different treatment. It is well to have phrenological examinations of children, that their peculiarities may be pointed out, so that they may be properly educated, and most suitable calling indicated. Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The house of W. B. Bishop, Esq., No. 12 West 32d-st., was saved from being robbed on Tuesday night last by Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. No family can afford to be without the security and satisfaction afforded by this never-failing method of protecting a house from robbers.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	April 19	New-York	Liverpool
Holsatia	April 19	New-York	Hamburg
Nevada	April 20	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	April 20	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 21	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	April 23	New-York	Liverpool
Union	April 23	New-York	Bremen
France	April 23	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Arizona	April 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	April 21	New-York	Havana
Merrimack	April 23	New-York	Rio
Cleopatra	April 23	New-York	Havana

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—Effingham Lawrence, Jr., Miss A. T. Lawrence, Miss Annie L. Mickle, Miss Jennie Mickle, Miss M. L. Mickle, John Williamson, Mrs. R. Ray, W. G. Fisher, Mrs. W. G. Fisher, Otto Fisher, A. C. Trunbell, J. C. Hanlan and daughter, W. B. Morroser and family, Miss Alice Jordon, and 40 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Cortes, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Palmer, T. W. Lillie, Alf. De Buys, child and servant, Mrs. C. Hyllested, Miss C. Hyllested, Miss Ward, J. O. Woodruff, Leon Groubac, Chas. Hyllested, Jules Hyllested, A. Hyllested, Justus Dill, Thos. P. Durand, F. Morphey, D. R. Newhall, and 11 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 42 | Moon rises. 10 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 31 | Gov. Island. 10 20 | Hell Gate. 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 17.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans April 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 16th inst., lat. 36 45 N., lon. 74 42 W., passed bark Entine Carl, (of Hamburg,) steering E. Since passing Hatteras has had thick foggy weather with rain.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, April 10, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker. April 13, off Cape Carnarvel, passed bark American Eagle, from Aspinwall for New-York.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston 67 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah April 14, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., 53 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Keating, Messina Jan. 22, and Gibraltar Feb. 15, with fruit to Willett C. Ward & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had rough weather first and last part of the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Messina 78 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. For the first 25 ds. had heavy W. gales, since light winds; was 20 ds. W. of Bermuda, with variable winds.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, (of Calais,) Warren, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left no vessels. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had head winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had heavy weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. L. Newton, Boynton, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Hart, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. H. H. Rowe, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Challenge, Bennett, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. J. Smith, Chapman, Providence.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Millstone Point.

Schr. Broadfield, Wilson, Boston.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen, Suris, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E. N. E., hazy.

By Telegraph.

Boston, April 17.—Arr. steam-ship Palmyra, Liverpool; brig Hannah, Antwerp; schr. Belle Bartlett, Gonaives; bark Stella, 108 ds. from Boulogne.

Charleston, S. C., April 17.—The steam-ship Tennessee, from New-York, arrived here early Sunday morning.

Spoken, &c.

Emma Dean—Dutch brig, hence for Curacao, 8 ds. out, April 7, lat. 27 29, lon. 65 15.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Queenstown, April 17.—The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at this port today and sailed for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

ABBATT & MOORE,
NO. 9 BREVOORT-PLACE,
10th-st., a Few Doors West of Broadway,
ARE OFFERING AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR
BOYS.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE LOT OF CHOICE FABRICS, FROM WHICH TO MAKE TO ORDER FOR BOYS AND GENTS. THEY HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., OF LAST SEASON'S MANUFACTURE, FOR BOTH MEN AND BOYS, WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER SUITES,
TO THE PUBLIC, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.